The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. NO. 467. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Second Week of the engagement of the celebrated Irish Comedian, Mr. JOHN DREW.

Who is received nightly by crowded and delighted audiences.

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860,

The Performances will commence with the Comedietta, entitled

A PLEASANT NEIGHBOUR.

Christopher Strap, - - - Mr. H. Barfoot.
Nancy, - - - - - Mrs. Barkinshaw.

After which the Comic Drama by Bourcicault, entitled the

KNIGHT OF ARVA.

Connor the Rash - - - - Mr. John Drew.

As performed by him exceeding 200 nights in all the principal Theatres in the United States of America, Australia and California.

Don Diego Volpone - - - Mr. Frank Huntley.
Duke de Chambonnne - - - Mr. Charles Waton.
Count Offenboer - - - Mr. Byng.
Jose - - - - Mr. Rousfield.
Countess Buckramstein - - - Mrs. Wooldidge.

To conclude with an adaptation from Samuel Lover's celebrated work, in two acts, entitled

HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy (with the song of "Norah Creina") Mr John Drew,
Squire O'Grady - - Mr Byng.
Dick Dawson - - - Mr L Munro,
Mat Nanes - - - Mrs. Stephenson.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Lovey.

Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces

THREE GRAND CONCERTS,

on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th,

on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Russell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moss, Westmoreland-street; Shaw, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scales, College-green; Wicksheart, Sackville-street; Wisheart, Suffolk street; and Gunn, Westland row.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.

ARTISTES:

Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.

Tickets will be issued This Day, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock,

(By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

ROTUNDO,
(Entrance under the Clock.)

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY.
PROFESSOR STONE

Begs to announce that in consequence of the great success which has attended his experiments in

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,

and the unabated interest manifested by crowded and highly respectable audiences during the past three weeks, his Entertainment will be continued every Evening This week, and upon each occasion a great variety of truly

WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS

will be performed upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state.

Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.

Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.

P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five p.m. Terms—Verbal Examinations, 3s. 6d.; fully Written Charts, 12s. 6d.

LOST, on the 26th ult., either at Westland-row Station, or on the jetty at Kingstown, a Dark Green Leather Portmonnaie, containing money and papers. Any person bringing the above to 62, Upper Baggot-street, between the hours of 10 and one o'clock, will receive 10 shillings reward.

SPECIAL SERVICES.
A MEETING of the Clergy will be held on
WEDNESDAY (TO-MORROW),
at 37, DAWSON-STREET, at 2 p.m.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A MEETING for giving Missionary Information will be held (God willing) on THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 30, 1860, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street.

Rev. H. C. EADE, and Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, who have just returned from visiting the Missions in the West, will give an account of the recent Confirmation in Clifden, and the progress of the Reformation movement in that part of Ireland.

Diagrams of some Mission Scenes in Connemara will be exhibited.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICK HOSPITALS, NORTH BRUNSWICK-STREET.

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons will deliver the Introductory Address, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at 11 o'clock.

Applications for the Appointment of Resident Clinical Clerks are to be sent in on or before Tuesday, November 6th.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The Board of Trinity College have founded Four Medical Scholarships, tenable for two years, of the value of £20 per annum. Two of these Medical Scholarships will be given away by Competitive Examination in June, 1861.

Candidates must have kept at least one year in Arts in the University of Dublin, and have attended Medical Lectures for two years in a Medical School recognised by the University. The subjects of Examination will be published in the University Calendar for 1861.

The Medical Scholars must attend Medical Lectures in the School of Trinity College, during their two years' tenure of Scholarship.

Trinity College, October 29, 1860.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC IN IRELAND.—Incorporated 25 Geo. III., c. 42; and 40 Geo. III., c. 84.

The Winter Courses of Lectures will commence on November 5, and will be continued during the Session as follows:—

Anatomy and Phy.	Professor M'DOWEL	9 o'clock daily, Saturdays excepted.
Practical Anatomy.	DRS. BARTON and BENNETT.	12 o'clock daily, Saturdays excepted.
Theory and Practice of Surgery	Professor SMITH	2 o'clock, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Institutes of Medicine and Pathology	Professor LAW.	10 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	Professor OSBORNE	11 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Chemistry	Professor APJOHN	2 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
Practice of Medicine	Professor BANKS	3 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Midwifery	Professor CHURCHILL	4 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Dissections are superintended, and every assistance given to the Pupils, by the Demonstrators, Messrs. BARTON, B BENNETT, TELFORD, and KIRKPATRICK.

Sir PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL will be visited at Nine o'clock A.M. daily, by the Clinical Professors, and Clinical Lectures delivered twice in each week during the Winter Session, as also during the Months of May, June, and July.

The LIBRARY of the College of Physicians is open on every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, for the delivery of Books to Students subscribing 10s.

The Summer Session will commence after the Easter Recess.

Botany	.. ..	Professor HARVEY.
Medical Jurisprudence	.. ..	Professor BRADY.
Practical Chemistry	.. ..	Professor APJOHN.

Certificates from this School are received by all licensing bodies in Medicine and Surgery.

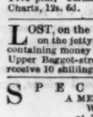
The Fee for each Course is *Two Guineas*; a Reduction of one-sixth is made to perpetual Pupils paying in advance for all the Lectures.

For further particulars apply to Professor M'DOWEL, 10, Great Denmark-street; or to Dr. BARKER, 40, Lower Baggot-street; or to any of the Professors.

WM. EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Registrar,
R. and Q. Coll. Physicians.

STEAM FROM GALWAY,
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)



Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships

PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,

For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

Steerage Passengers by the Boston Vessels taken Free to New York.

FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for Boston, November 20th.
"Prince Albert," for New York, December 16.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:

To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.

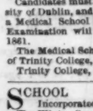
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.

For freight or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from

KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,



With her Majesty's Mails, at 7 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.

KINGSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.

DUBLIN TO LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.

DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.

18, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

STEAM TO LONDON, calling at Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, and Portsmouth. The Steamship DUKE OF CORNWALL is intended to Sail from 46, North Wall, Dublin, on To-morrow (WEDNESDAY), the 31st day of October, at 10 o'clock, Morning.

For particulars, apply at CAROLIN & EGAN'S, No. 20, EDEN-QUAY, or at the British and Irish Steampacket Company's Office, No. 46, NORTH-WALL, Dublin.

W. J. EGAN, Secretary

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company's steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard, sailed to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, until further notice.

Herald, Wednesday, 31st, at 3 o'clock afternoon.
Havelock, Friday, 2nd Nov., at 1 o'clock afternoon.

A. & C. TAYLOR, Agents,
31, Eden-quay, and North-wall, Dublin.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The COMMITTEE of the ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS request the attention of those interested in the movement to the subjoined Audited Statement of their Accounts.

The generous they ask for assistance; to the more cautious and timid, they point out the Audit in their favour, as the best proof of their determination to carry out the movement to a successful issue, relying upon the national spirit of their countrymen, and confiding in the assurances of co-operation received from the noble and the great.

The Committee appeal to Irishmen as to whether the destiny of this great country is to continue as a sensible between factions, or whether it is to be saying on the present grand European proof of what honesty and truth can attain when opposed to diplomacy and finesse, they will not by a unanimity of action place Ireland upon a perfect equality with the sister countries.

It is said by the ungenerous and short-seeing that the strong argument against the introduction of the Volunteer Force in Ireland consists in arming one portion of the people to the contumely of the other; but rather is not the consummation of this reasonable attained in the present position of the Volunteer Forces? Are not the people of those portions of the United Kingdom called England and Scotland armed, to the degradation, the insult, of Ireland and the Irish.

Let Irishmen who approve the movement only do something to forward it. Let each man act as though the success of the movement depended upon his individual exertions, and Ireland will have, in the space of a few months, her loyal and devoted thousands of Citizen Soldiers.

ACCOUNTANT'S CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO.

I certify that I have examined the Accounts and Vouchers of the Royal Irish Rifle Volunteers; that I find the same correct; and that there is a balance due to the Honorary Secretary of £98 5s 6d on foot of the Cash Account; and that the liabilities still undischarged amount to £45.

EDWARD CRONHELM, Public Accountant.
9, Exchequer-street, Dublin.

Further subscriptions received on the 26th and 27th October, 1860 :—

*** Right Honourable VISCOUNT MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K. St. P.	.. ..	£25 0 0
Colonel FRENCH, M.P.	.. ..	5 0 0
WM. SHAWHAN CRAWFORD, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	..	3 0 0

Subscribers and Supporters of the movement are particularly requested to examine the original Accounts and Vouchers, which are open for inspection at the Provisional Offices (29, Lower Abbey-street,) from 11 to 4 o'clock daily.

HONORARY SECRETARY:

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 13, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin,
To whom all communications are to be addressed.

TREASURERS:

Sir EDWARD BORROUGH, Bart. ABBEY and Co, Army Agents, 5, Nassau-street.

To whom all remittances are to be forwarded.

*** Assurances have been received from Colonel French that he will renew his motion at the first possible opportunity in the coming session.

THE COMMITTEE CONT RUE TO RECEIVE THE NAMES OF NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN TO BE ADDED TO THE COUNCIL.

Donatio s and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be re-ived by t e Treasurers.

Dublin, 26th October, 18-0.

ADDRESS TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LEITRIM.

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned persons in your lordship's employment, beg, with every sentiment of respect, to tender to your lordship our heartfelt fellowfeeling and heartfelt sensibility of the providential and wonderful escape granted to you from the atrocious and villainous attempt to deprive you of life.

While we return our sincere thanks to the Omnipotent Being who thus so graciously preserved your inestimable life, we cannot but feel with deep concern the heavy and grievous loss that would be sustained by so many persons and families now dependent upon your and earning a most comfortable means of support, and enjoying the great blessing of happy and peaceful homes.

Many of us have had a long and sufficient experience to prove that you are our best worldly benefactor, and ever ready to improve the condition and advancement of the deserving, and to promote temperance and happiness in our family as by affording the means of education to the young with a paternal and wa chful care over their instruction, and giving encouragement to the attentive.

With our earnest prayers to Almighty God to protect you from your enemies, and spare you a long and undisturbed life in this country, where your loss would be so deeply felt, we beg to subscribe ourselves your lordsh p's most obedient servants,

(Signa)

WILLIAM ROSE,	
ALBERT E. ROSE.	
WILLIAM SEEKINS,	
RICHARD HOWARD,	
NATHANIEL MEAKIM,	
WILLIAM GIBSON,	
JAMES QUINNEY,	
MATTHEW BRADY,	
EDWARD WILLIS,	
William M'Manus, sen	Patrick Keating
Thomas J. Lentham	Thomas Mee
William M'Manus, jun	Mathew Harrison
Edward Grey	Michael Cramer
David Miller	James Doyle, sen
John Cairnes	James Doyle, jun
Thomas Cairnes	John Doyle
John Deacons	Francis Kelly
Edward Deacons	John Conl n
Richard Cunningham	Patrick Cenboy
Thomas Keenan	James Carroll
Michael Keenan	David Percival, sen
Edward Reynolds	Henry Mee.
John Reynolds	James Mee
John Grisly	Pat Carter
Francis Mulvanarty	Michael Duignan, sen
Francis Mulvanarty	Michael Duignan, jun
Nicholas Carroll	William Shanley
John Grey	Michael Shanley
John Carroll, sen	James Reynolds
David Percival	Michael Reynolds
John Carroll, jun	Patrick Reynolds
Bernard Kilmartin	Michael Judge
Christopher Kilmartin	John Judge
John Cashman	Thomas Creamer
Obadiah Mee	Patrick Dunleavy
Francis Hopkins	Michael Crowe
Alexander O'Connor	James Mulligan
Bartholomew Briasco	Francis Cann
Michael Mathews.	Philip Doonor
Patrick Drum, sen	Michael Kelly, jun
James Reilly	Michael Cannon
Patrick Drum, jun	James Farrell
Charles Reilly	Pat Donnelly
Patrick Reynolds	James Donnelly
Bernard Masterson	Thomas Armstrong
Pat Masterson	William Armstrong
John Rourke	John Kane
Robert Mee	Michael Kelly, sen
Hezekiah Mee	John Stanley
Patrick Scully	John Boddy
Charles M'Geoughlin	Thomas Reynolds
John Colreary	James Keating
Michael Connefry	Thomas Moran, sen
Charles M'Cormick	Thomas Moran, jun
John M'Garry	Hugh Moran
Michael Fox	Patrick Moran
Pat Crowe	John Kennedy
John Duignan	John Keenan
John M'Goveran	Pat Mahon
Con Glancey	John Keenan
Michael Murrey	Thomas Duignan
Thomas Thornton	Robert Irwin
Connor Heshin	Peter Grey
Thomas O'Neill	James Reynolds
John Fryer	Pat Bohan

Lough Ryan, October 27, 1860.

MY FRIENDS.—I have received so many proofs from you of your fidelity and attachment to me, that the address which you now present, while it gives me fresh evidence of your good will, affords me a very pleasing opportunity of acknowledging your worth.

We have worked together through many difficulties and for many years, notwithstanding the efforts of those who strike all improvements, to discourage me, and to separate you from me; you have remained steadfast and true, enduring all things for peace sake.

While I return my sincere thanks to the Omnipotent Being who thus graciously preserved your inestimable life, we cannot but feel with deep concern the heavy and grievous loss that would be sustained by so many persons and families now dependent upon your and earning a most comfortable means of support, and enjoying the great blessing of happy and peaceful homes.

Many of us have had a long and sufficient experience to prove that you are our best worldly benefactor, and ever ready to improve the condition and advancement of the deserving, and to promote temperance and happiness in our family as by affording the means of education to the young with a paternal and wa chful care over their instruction, and giving encouragement to the attentive.

With our earnest prayers to Almighty God to protect you from your enemies, and spare you a long and undisturbed life in this country, where your loss would be so deeply felt, we beg to subscribe ourselves your lordsh p's most obedient servants,

(Signa)

WILLIAM ROSE,	
ALBERT E. ROSE.	
WILLIAM SEEKINS,	
RICHARD HOWARD,	
NATHANIEL MEAKIM,	
WILLIAM GIBSON,	
JAMES QUINNEY,	
MATTHEW BRADY,	
EDWARD WILLIS,	
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Edward Deacons	John Conl n
Richard Cunningham	Patrick Cenboy
Thomas Keenan	James Carroll
Michael Keenan	David Percival, sen
Edward Reynolds	Henry Mee.
John Reynolds	James Mee
John Grisly	Pat Carter
Francis Mulvanarty	Michael Duignan, sen
Francis Mulvanarty	Michael Duignan, jun
Nicholas Carroll	William Shanley
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John Carroll, sen	James Reynolds
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John Carroll, jun	Patrick Reynolds
Bernard Kilmartin	Michael Judge
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John Cashman	Thomas Creamer
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Francis Hopkins	Michael Crowe
Alexander O'Connor	James Mulligan
Bartholomew Briasco	Francis Cann
Michael Mathews.	Philip Doonor
Patrick Drum, sen	Michael Kelly, jun
James Reilly	Michael Cannon
Patrick Drum, jun	James Farrell
Charles Reilly	Pat Donnelly
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Michael Fox	Patrick Moran
Pat Crowe	John Kennedy
John Duignan	John Keenan
John M'Goveran	Pat Mahon
Con Glancey	John Keenan
Michael Murrey	Thomas Duignan
Thomas Thornton	Robert Irwin
Connor Heshin	Peter Grey
Thomas O'Neill	James Reynolds
John Fryer	Pat Bohan

Lough Ryan, October 27, 1860.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
ANALYTICAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.
DR. EDMUND WM. DAVY,
(Professor of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry to the Royal Dublin Society),

Will commence a Course of Practical Demonstrations in Analytical Agricultural Chemistry, in the Laboratory of that Institution, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 2nd of NOVEMBER, at Seven o'clock; to be continued on the following Tuesday and Friday evenings, at the same hour.

Students will be furnished with the Apparatus and Chemicals necessary for the Course of Instruction, and at its close an Examination will be held, and Certificates of Merit, and Premiums to the amount of Five Pounds in books, awarded for superior answering in the subjects of the Course.

The Fee for this Course of Practical Instruction is one pound.

WM. EDWARD STEELE, Assistant Secretary.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.

One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.

In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.

(By order) J. O. BINGER.

Chester, 1st October, 1860.

Sermons.

SPECIAL SERVICES—ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH, CORN-MARKET (Near High-street).

The Ven. ARCHDEACON GREGG, D.D., will preach (D.V.), the last Sermon of the series, in the above-named Church on THIS (Tuesday) Evening Next, service commencing at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. R. W. FORREST, of Cork, will (D.V.) Preach to Young Men, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 1st November, at Half-past Seven o'clock, Admission Free—to Young Men only.

W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street.
Dublin, 26th October, 1860.

ST. JOHN'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, DEANERY-COURT, FISHAMBLE-STREET.

The Annual CHARITY SERMON
in behalf of the above Scriptural Schools
Will be preached (God willing) in
ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH,
FISHAMBLE-STREET,
On SUNDAY, the 4th NOVEMBER, 1860,
BY THE
Rev. WILLIAM MACHRABLE, A.M.,
Prebendary.

Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. William Marrable, 65, Waterloo-road; Rev. Thomas Long, curate, 13, Upper Buckingham-street; by John Flint, and Robert Butler, Esqrs., churchwardens; or by any of the Governors.

Divine Service will commence at 12 o'clock.

ST. MICHAEL'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

A SERMON will be preached (God willing), on behalf of the above Schools,

On SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1860,
IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH,
At half-past Eleven o'clock,
By the REV. W. PAKENHAM WALSH, A.M.
Chaplain of Sandford.

These Schools are wholly dependent for their support upon extra parochial assistance, there being no Protestant Parishioners capable of contributing towards their maintenance.

Contributions from those who are unable to attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. W. C. GREENE, 45, Stephen's-green; Rev. ROBERT FLEMING, 5, Corrygham-road; Rev. W. PAKENHAM WALSH, Sandford Parsonage; and by CHARLES BRIEN, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, Grafton-street.

Education.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,
The Organist of St. Bridget's Church—PRINCIPAL.
Prospectuses on application.

FRENCH CLASSES.—A Lady, perfect mistress of the French language, and having already some first-class engagements, is desirous of forming a class at her own residence, for the advantage of young ladies who wish to study and speak the language, with a refined and spoken in France. Governesses who wish to perfect themselves in the language, and to acquire a quick and correct method of imparting it to their pupils, will find advertiser's terms moderate.—Line addressed to "M. D., French Teacher, Irish Times Office, will be attended to.

PRIVATE MORNING CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. J. TYETH BOUNSALL informs her friends that she has removed from No. 3, Bromley-terrace to more commodious residence, No. 21, ROYAL-TERRACE, KINGSTOWN, and that the Winter Term will commence on the 1st of November.

The course of instruction embraces Sacred and Profane History, Ancient, Modern, Political, and Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, the Use of the Globes, Geometry, and every other branch of a solid English education; French, German, Music, Kindergarten Exercises, &c., &c. General and scientific knowledge are conveyed as opportunities present, and useful standard works are read and conversed on.

Mrs. Bounsall is assisted by a superior resident English Governess, and the following Professors:—

French	Mons. Dufos.
Pianoforte and Theory of Music	Mr. Logier.
Kalisthenic Exercises	Mr. Henry Garbois.

Young Ladies are permitted to join any of the classes separately. References are kindly permitted to the parents of Pupils, to the Rev. DENIS SHIPS, Monaghir-terrace, Kingstown; the Rev. Dr. DRURY, 94, Upper Leeson-street; and the Rev. Dr. UPHER, 40, Fitzwilliam-road, Dublin.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application.

MRS. BOUNSALL has vacancies for two Young Ladies, as Boarders. 21, Royal-terrace, Kingstown.

Houses and Lands.

BRAY.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, a handsome detached modern residence, containing three reception rooms, eight bed-rooms, and three servants' rooms; also coach-house, stable, &c., with walled garden and out-offices.—Apply to G. MOORE, Esq., 19, Westland-row, or Mr. REDDINGTON, House Agent, Bray.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE—LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—TO BE LET, for the winter months, the entire of that excellent House, with the exception of the parlours; there are two handsome re-ception-rooms and six bedchambers, with watercloset, kitchen, and pantry; all newly and fully furnished; attendance of servants can be had if desired.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, Estate and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET.—A most comfortable and completely Furnished Residence in Hatch-street to be Let immediately; it contains four sittingrooms and five bedrooms, with return-building, water, and gas; would be let for eight months, but an occupancy for two or three months preferred; reference and security required.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, Westmoreland-street.

COUNTY WICKLOW.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious dwelling-house, adjoining the town of Ballingloe, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sitting-rooms, six bedrooms, servants' room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c. It is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. ANDERSON, Slaney-lodge, Ballingloe.

COUNTY SLIGO.

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of SCURMORE, containing about 200 acres, statute measure, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Moy, opposite the Bay of Killala, about six miles from Ballina, and one mile from Ballycastle. The house is a modern one, and contains comfortable acc ommodation for a large family.

The Farm is in excellent order and well-stocked, and the offices are extensive and suitable.

Immediate possession can be given.

For terms, apply to Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin, or to EDWARD SMITH, Esq., Sligo.

The Agent can be seen by applying to Mr. LACELLIN SMITH, Land Steward, Scurmore House, Enniscone.

WANTED, at the North Side, a Cottage containing 4 or 5 rooms. Rent not to exceed £16 or £20 a-year.—Address "P. Q. R.," Irish Times Office.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD.—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.—Apply at the Office of the IRISH TIMES.

WEALTHFUL AND PLEASANT LODGINGS.—Two or three single Gentlemen can be accommodated with airy and comfortable Furnished Lodgings, at the Oriental Baths, 50, Upper Rathmines.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.—TO BE LET, at 4, Cheltenham-place, Rathmines, a comfortably-furnished Parlour and Bedroom. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED DRAWINGROOM AND BEDROOM, 25, CORUG-PLACE, Amiens-street, neatly furnished.—Terms 8s. a week to a permanent tenant; or one Parlour, with Sofa bed.

WANTED, by Four Young Men, at business from 9 a.m to 6 p.m., a sitting-room and bedroom. No meals required. Terms 30s per month.—Address "F. J. H.," Irish Times Office.

OFFICE TO LET.—A large front room, first floor, 25, Upper Sackville-street.

Auctions.

RATHGAR.

SALE OF NEARLY NEW MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Handsome Brussels Carpet and Hearth-rug,
Kiddermi nster and Printed Cloth Carpets, Stair Carpeting and Brass Rods,
An Oak Hall Table and Chairs,
Bronzed Hall Lantern and Three-light Gasaliers, several Pendants for Single Lights,
Mantelpiece Ornaments,
A small Service of Dinner Ware, China, Glass and Delf.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st OCTOBER, at No. 2a KENILWORTH-SQUARE EAST,

The entire Household Furniture,

of which is in excellent preservation, comprising a set of six Mahogany chairs in American cloth; a lounging chair; a pedestal sideboard; a small set of telescope dining tables; two mahogany pillar and claw loo tables; a carved drawing room chairs; easy chair, mahogany framed couch; a circular table, a marqueterie work table; fenders and fire furniture; polished birch Albert, painted couch and iron bedsteads, with curtains and pallasses; prime carded hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets, and counterpanes; mahogany and polished birch cases of drawers; toilet tables and basin stands; cane seat chairs, towel airers, bed steps and commodes; japanned sponge bath and set of chamber ware; painted dresser and drawers; servants' bedsteads and bedding; kitchen clock, tables, chairs and clothes-airers; a set of block tin dish covers; a tinned roasting screen and a quantity of good culinary utensils; a copper water barrel, four iron poles, lumber tools, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers,
9, Upper Ormond-quay.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION, at GANLY'S MART USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN,
At Two o'clock.

On THURSDAY, the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860,

Gentleman, who has given up farming, has ordered Subscribers to Sell, without reserve, the following chattels:—A very superior draught mare, equal to 50 cwt., with the cart and harness; a short jaunting car, with cushion and splashboard; a set of double harness, nearly silly, by "Kepeater;" two yearling heifers; a two-horse reaping machine, by Reilly; two ploughs; winnowing machine, Spinal and Vincent's, with some other useful implements.

T. R. C. the proprietor has finally given up farming, these lots will be sold without the slightest reserve. They may be seen one day before the Sale.

Terms cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers,
Usher's-quay, Dublin.

Horses and Carriages.

LADY'S MARE FOR SALE.—To be Sold, by Private Contract, at Mr. LALOUETTE'S LIVERY STABLES, a highly-bred bay Mare, perfectly gentle, and trained to stand fire (having been ridden by a lady at the Curragh reviews), 15 hands high, and elegant perfectly sound; she is parted with in consequence of the owner being about to leave this country.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 52, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, GREEN.

MR. BROWN, 332, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the special attention of purchasers.

Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand

Broughams,	Phaetons,
Clarences,	Open and Close Cars,
Pilentums,	Dog Carts,
Britskas,	Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons,	&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)

A light Londonderry Car, with C springs, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with Improved Head. A Robert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope open Gig.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
*** Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

HEAD OFFICE—5, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., c. xcii.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A List of the Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Institution adopts both the Proprietary and Mutual systems of Life Assurance, and the Policy-holders in both branches are fully protected by the "large Subscribed Capital" of the Company.

In the Proprietary Branch, Assurances are granted at the Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with the security of the Establishment. Such assurances may be effected in a great variety of ways, to suit the circumstances and convenience of the Assured. Among others, where the Policy is made payable "On the Assured attaining Sixty years of age, or at Death, if that event should happen previously," is particularly deserving of attention.

In the Mutual Branch of this Institution, the Policy-holders are entitled to the Entire Profits of the Branch, which are divided at the expiration of every fifth year. These profits may be applied either in Reduction of the Yearly Premiums until the ensuing period of Division, or in Addition to the Sums Assured.

Prospective Allowances are at each division set apart for those Policy-holders who are not immediately entitled to participate in the profits, but who will have paid five yearly premiums before the next ensuing division; thus affording to the assured all the advantages of an Annual Division of Profits.

Specimens of the Additions already made to Sums Assured, at Participating Rates of Premium.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum originally Assured.	Additions.	Sum now Assured.
July, 1840 ..	45	£5000	£1548	£6548
April, 1841 ..	39	1000	405	1905
March, 1841 ..	40	2000	536	2536
December, 1843 ..	39	2000	401	2401
August, 1853 ..	43	2000	322	2322
December, 1853 ..	56	2000	278	2278

Prospectu

MRS. MANNING
Has the honour to announce her return from PARIS and LONDON and the arrival of her NEW Goods, DUBLIN,
102, AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.
October 19th, 1860.

J. MANNING,
SILK MERCER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN GOODS,
Has the honour to announce his return from PARIS AND LYONS,
With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.
He also begs respectfully to add that, in order to afford further facilities for his increasing trade, he has made large additions lately to his extensive Warehouse, the new portion of which is exclusively set apart for Silks, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Gloves and Ribbons.

MISS WHITTAKER begs to announce her return from London and Paris, and the arrival of her NEW GOODS, carefully selected for the present season, of which she respectfully solicits the favour of an early inspection.
21, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(Late S. Wood & Co.)

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10 10s. to £4 10s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Geneva (best quality), £3 15s. to 5 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawing-room, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very great increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment, 20 AND 21, ESSEX-QUAY.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New Designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

AUSTIN'S UNRIVALLED COLLECTION OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, AND FOREIGN FANCY GOODS
(The most Extensive and most Valuable Collection in the Kingdom.)
6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.
Dressing Cases, with Gold, Silver, and Plated Fittings,
A full assortment of Travelling, Writing, and Dressing Cases, in Rosewood and Morocco Leather, &c.
A magnificent assortment of Elegant Novelties suited for Presents, well worthy the attention of Intending Purchasers.
MAPLE'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, AND BALL SUPPERS
Supplied in superior style of elegance in town or country,
BY
ANTHONY JESSON,
Cook and Confectioner,
3, CLARE-STREET.
Dinners served "a la Russe."

ALL HALLOW EVE.
F. KIRBY begs to announce to his Customers and the public that he has received his Stock for the above festival. An early inspection is respectfully solicited, as he has some fine specimens to offer, in Home and Foreign Fruits, which he will dispose of at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ½lb., ¼lb., and ⅛lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 26, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—
W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, or Pastry and Puddings, 2½d per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, 2s 2s 6d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s 6d to 2s
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859 Proprietor.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
EVANS, LEWIS, AND CO.'S
PURE WORCESTER MUSTARD
Can now be had from any respectable Grocer or Druggist in Ireland.

THE CORNHILL ROYAL PATENT POWDER STARCH.
This STARCH, so justly celebrated for strength, purity of colour and imparting a brilliant and elastic finish to the cloth, is not surpassed in any of these qualities, or its delicacy. Free of any adulteration, it is peculiarly adapted for fine fabrics, and only requires a trial to secure its constant use.
When purchasing, ask for
THE CORNHILL STARCH,
S. CHRISTIE,
68, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
Agent for Dublin,
And the South of Ireland.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas, secrete sound asleep, and make your bedroom habitable with HARPER TWELVETREES' Bug Destroyer.
Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat.
Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
More Agents Wanted.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE,
A new fluid, which for this purpose supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE AT
BEWLEY, REID, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

C. BAILEY,
Rope Manufacturer,
Late of 15, Bachelor's-walk,
REMOVED to 23, BACHELOR'S-WALK, two doors from Sackville-street.
Has on hand a large quantity of
Flax and cotton canvas hands RICK COVERS, WINNOWING SHEETS, TARPAULINS, SACKS, and SHEEP NETS, &c., of best quality, and lowest price.
Country orders punctually attended to.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
Corner of KING'S, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
19, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Arms and Name orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benlow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Hackett's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS, THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT,
23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
Strong Tin Dish Covers, 8s. 6d. per set of six; Silver-form ditto 16s. per set; Parlour Fenders with Standards, from 6s. 6d. each; Polished Steel Fire Irons, from 3s. per set; Bedroom Fenders, from 1s. 9d. each; Bedroom Fire Irons, from 1s. 10d. a set; Britannia Teapots, from 3s. each; Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, engraved, from 10s. per dozen; White Bone-handled ditto, rimmed, 8s. 6d. per dozen; Black Horn-handled Knives and Forks, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Kitchen Knives and Forks, 3s. a dozen; engraved Razors, taken back if not approved of, 1s. each; Sweeping Brushes and Hanffies, from 1s. 2d. each, engraved all hair; Black-handled Hearth Brushes, 8½d. each; a large assortment of Japanned Trays, from 2s. each, Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, from 1s. 2d. each; Patent Metal Saucepans, tinned inside, from 8d. each; Oval Metal Pots, tinned inside, from 3s. 9d. each, from 3qts. 6d. per quart; Iron Coal Boxes, from 1s. 3d. each. Also, a general assortment of Baths, Tea Urns, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Cruets, Tea Sets, Wool Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Iron Bedsteads, Palliasse Mattresses, &c., equally cheap.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
All Goods marked in plain figures. No Second price.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY.
WICKLOW LINE.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
NOVEMBER 1st, 1860.
On and after Thursday, November 1st, the following alterations will take place in the running of the week-day Trains:—
MAIN LINE.
The undermentioned Trains will be discontinued.

DOWN.		UP.	
8.50 A.M.,	Harcourt-street to Bray.	9.15 A.M.,	Dalgany to Bray.
8.55 "	Bray to Dalgany.	12.15 P.M., 2.15 "	Dundrum to Harcourt-street.
11. 0 "	Harcourt-street to Dundrum.	10. 5 "	Bray to Harcourt-street.
1. 0 P.M.,			

The 7.55 P.M., from Wicklow to Harcourt-street, will start at 8 P.M., and will leave Bray at 8.55 P.M.
KINGSTOWN AND BRAY BRANCH.
DOWN.
The 4.37 p.m. Train, Kingstown to Ballybrack, will go on to Bray.
The 11.32 p.m. Train, Kingstown to Bray, will start at 10.5 p.m., in connexion with the 10.50 p.m., from Westland-row.
UP.
The 8.50 a.m., from Bray to Kingstown, will start at 8.50 a.m., and will run through from Kingstown to Westland-row, calling only at Blackrock.
A Train will leave Bray for Kingstown at 3.30 p.m.
The 10.55 p.m. train, from Bray to Kingstown, will start at 10.50 p.m.
For further alterations and particulars of Sunday Trains, see bills at stations.
WILLIAM DEANE MAHON,
Westland-row, October 26th, 1860. Secretary.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
82, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and surgeon of twenty-seven years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Park-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s.. Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The market for English Funds opened this morning at Saturday's full prices; which were subsequently improved on to the extent of one-sixteenth per cent. But in the anticipation of an Indian loan would appear to have operated unfavourably, and a slight reverse was the consequence. In our local market, the heavy tone which was observable on Saturday continues to-day, and a further falling off of 1s 3d per cent. is recorded. Inactivity was again the prevailing characteristic of the Share market; and much dulness was, with few exceptions, manifest throughout.

Dealings in Banking Securities were confined to Nationals, in which a further rise of 10s per share was established, more being still procurable at the quotations. There were sellers of Bank of Ireland stock, and of Hibernian Bank Shares at their previous value (£37); Royals were still on sale at £2 (Saturday's rate), buyers at £27.

In Steam Shares—Atlantics realised their previous value (£4), and although more shares could be readily obtained at the price, sellers did not seem inclined to offer at a lower rate; there were buyers at £5½ towards the close of the market. British and Irish were on sale at £4⅝; and Dublin and Glasgows were again offered at a premium of £1. City of Dublin (£40), and Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares were required. Dundalks (limited) appeared heavy; there being buyers at par, sellers at 2s 6d premium.

In mines a favourable tendency was noticeable in Carysforts (15s paid), the quotation representing a premium of 1s. Although the eagerness which has characterised the purchases of Connorree during the past week has, in some measure, abated to-day, a further improvement was established and steadily maintained. Wicklow Coppers were still procurable at the price marked £69. Nominal quotations were:—General Mines, £4½ to £4¾; Mining Company of Ireland, £13 to £13½.

Miscellaneous Shares were entirely neglected. Grand Canal Stock could be had at £35, and National Insurance were on sale.

The only variation to be remarked to Railway Shares is that in Irish South Easterns, which were a shade lower, and still on sale. Saturday's rate was procured for Dublin and Wexfords, at which, however, the market appeared to be supplied. Great Southern Stock passed hands at last value (£112½), both for July and for the November account, dealings for which will commence officially to-morrow; there were rather buyers at the price made. Midland Great Western (£25) again passed hands at £25¾, and a tendency improvement could be observed towards the close, there being still buyers at the quotation, sellers at £25. There were offers to buy Cork and Passage, and sellers of Cork and Youghals, Dublin and Belfast Junctions, Dundalk and Enniskillen, and Waterford and Limerick, Dublin and Drogheda could be obtained at one-eighth discount. Newry and Rostrevors were £6½ to £7. Operations in Preference Shares were limited to Great Southern 4 per cent. stock which was exchanged at last value, and manifested a steady appearance. There were sellers of Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents. (No. 3) end of Waterford and Limericks of both denominations, Dublin and Wexford 6 per cents. were £12½ to £12⅝, and all the other securities remained without any change worth recording.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—OCT. 29.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols	—	—
Ditto for new account 8th November	—	91½
New 3 per Cent. Stock	—	—
Ditto account, 8th November	—	91¼ ⅛ 91½
BANKS.		
Bank of Ireland	—	240½
National	—	64
Royal	—	27½
STEAM.		
Atlantics (Limited	—	4
Dundalk (Limited)	—	10½ ¼
MINES.		
Carysfort (Limited)	—	10s
Connorree (Limited)	—	39s 9d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	—	69
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	—	92
RAILWAYS.		
Great Southern and Western	—	112½
Irish South Eastern	—	12
Ballast and Northern Counties account	—	25
Do. half Shares account	—	22½
Cork and Bandon	—	14
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	—	5
Midland Great Western	—	51½
Ditto Halves	—	25½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.		
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual		102
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual		99½

On Saturday's business commences at half-past two o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 31st October.
Names to be furnished on or before the 20th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	91½		91½		91½	91½
Ditto for Account					91½	91½
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cents. Stock	91¼ ⅛	91½	91¼ ⅛	91½	91½	91½
Ditto for Account	91½				91½	91½
Bank Stock						

GET MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 29.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	—	92½
Account	—	92½
New Threes	—	91½
HOUR PAST THE		
Consols Money	—	92½
Account	—	92½
New Threes	—	91½
1 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money	—	92½
Account	—	92½
New Threes	—	91½
2-15 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money	—	92½
Account	—	92½
New Threes	—	91½
CLOSING PRICES.		
Consols Money	—	92½
Account	—	92½
New Threes	—	91½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 prem. Eastern Counties, 42; Caledonians, 91½; Great Northern, 116½; Great Western and Western, 72½; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117 117½; London and North Western, 100 100½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 153½; 54½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103½; South Eastern, 88½; London and South Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; A, 117; Grand Trunks, 24½; North British, —; Morlaux, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank, 229½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Consols have been very steady all the morning, and Shares opened rather easier in price, but are now steady and rather firmer at about the closing prices of Saturday. Contangos moderate all round. Canada steady. Trunks little business doing.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

Consols opened heavily at a decline of one-eighth and remained without animation throughout the day. Lower quotations from the Paris Bourse, the prospect of further withdrawals, and the rumours of financial requirements for India, being the cause of depression. In the Discount market the demand for money was on a fair average scale. About £80,000 in gold was taken from the Bank, Expectation of another loan gennerally entertained. The Railway market is dull, closing at a further decline.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The English Funds opened this morning with a reduction of one-eighth per cent. and remained without recovery up to the close of business. It was known that further parcels of gold had left the Bank for abroad, and that a continuance of the draw will lead to a speedy rise in rate of Discount. It was also rumoured that the Indian loan will not be delayed more than a few days. The amount spoken of is 3 millions. The downward tendency extended to the other departments of the Stock Exchange. The market for Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Securities was under the influence of a panic The Discount market was rather quiet owing to the uncertainty with regard to the future course of the market. There is more than usual demand for unexceptionable short bills, and these are accordingly discounted at 3½ or at 3¾ per cent. In all other instances 4 per cent. and upwards is charged.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING. — Funds firmer, and a recovery of one-eighth has taken place. Little business done. British Railway Shares have improved. Midlands have risen ¼ per cent.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, OCT. 28TH, 3-30 P.M.—Little business has been done on the Bourse which is dull. Rentes closed at 68·85, or a fraction higher than on Saturday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 29.—Weather fine. Arrivals heavy of foreign wheat and flour. English supplies liberal. Quality very bad. Good attendance of country millers and foreign wheat sells readily at full prices. English unaltered. Barley and oats quiet sale at late rates of last Monday. Norfolk flour bad quality and slow sale at 31s 6d.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 29.—(Usborne's report.)—Supply of foreign wheat and flour on extensive scale. Weather damp and cloudy. Wheat—English, old and prime; new, maintain late rates, while foreign was again taken for mixing at extra prices. Floating cargoes not so largely dealt in during the week, yet prices maintained. Flour—Good sale, with such heavy arrivals weekly no advance is obtainable. Indian corn, after much excitement, has for three or four days been calm, and to-day 6d. off decline. Barley—fair sale for fine malting, also distilling and feeding qualities have gone up to 1s 6d to 2s since Monday. Rye—Wanted 6 qrs. and 9 brls.; holders want 1s to 2s per qr. advance. Peas and beans higher, the crops of British being so much injured by continual wet weather. Oats decidedly in favour of sellers, and in some cases 6d to 1s dearer.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 29.—Sugar market very firm, with an upward tendency. Coffee quiet—fully one shilling lower for the week. Tea quiet, pending news from China hourly expected. Rice quiet but firm. Saltpetre—little doing to-day. Hemp—900 bales Manilla good fair roping sold at £3 each; market advancing. Tallow steady to-day at 59s all year, 59s 3d January and March.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, OCT 29.—Supplies of stock tolerably good. Both beasts and sheep moved off heavily at a decline of 2d per 8lbs. Calves were steady in prices, but pigs were rather cheap. Quality of stock inferior. Beef, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; mutton, 3s to 5s 2d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; pork, 4s to 5s 4d per 8lbs. Supplies—Beasts, 5,640; sheep, 22,8000; calves, 150. Foreign—Beasts, 895; sheep, 7,960; calves, 118.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 29.—The supply of cattle is less than on Monday. Sheep about the same. A dull demand for each at last week's prices for cattle. Beef, 4d per lb; mutton, 5½d to 7½d per lb. Sales of cattle, 3827 sheep.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 29.—Sales, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation, and for export steady. CORN CORN MARKET, OCT. 29.—Wheat, 27s to 32s 6d; red wheat, 24s to 32s; oats 11 10 to 15s; barley 14s to 17s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 29.—Firsts 111; second 101s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 85 sixths, 68s. 1,000 in market.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, OCT. 30.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"A Pleasant Neighbour," "The Knight of Arva," and "Handy Andy."
PROFESSOR STOKE'S ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, ROTUNDO—Eight o'clock.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 61, LOWER RAGGET-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily;
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past three o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday October 20, amounted to 64,740, making a daily average of 10,790 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—
(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines..... 1s 0d
Every additional line..... 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines..... 1s 0d
Every additional line..... 0s 2d
The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE IRISH TIMES,
STRABANE,
Can now be had daily on the Derry (unstamped).
H. DENNING, Agent for Strabane.

BRIAR-ROOT PIPES.
The French (among whom anything resembling the English or Dutch model is rarely seen, as it is said to employ about 4,000 hands in the manufacture of pipes. As they do with everything they undertake, they have brought the elements of art to bear both upon the design and ornamentation of their pipes. They would sooner think of throwing away the glass from which they have drank, than the pipe from which they have smoked. The Briar-root Pipe obtained from Keevil's is a well-finished article, with a graceful bowl and a well-proportioned stem, and its owner keeps it in a case, reverses it for it ice its blackened bits and pungent odour, and grows attached to it from long use, then sends his friends to
EDWARD KEEVIL'S,
21, MERCHANTS'-QUAY.
A sample of the Briar-root Pipe, sent post free, for Thirteen Stamps.

TO SMOKERS—Having purchased the retail business of Mr. R. KEEVIL, in Nassau-street, corner of Dawson-street, the prices will remain as heretofore; and I hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on its late proprietor.
PETER QUINN,
Importer of Cigars and Meerschaum Pipes,
Nassau-street, Corner of Dawson-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS.
CRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE.
With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; however stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Cray's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor HERMAN KLABER, Albion-place, London-wall, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists and Tobacconists throughout Ireland.

ALL HALLOW EVE,
T. KIRBY,
Begs to call particular attention to his old-established Fruit Warehouse, where he still continues to offer his customers and the public that advantage they have enjoyed for the last half century, of procuring a first-class article at a fair price.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
3, BESBOROUGH-BUILDINGS,
KINGSTOWN,
And NEWTOWN PARK GARDENS,
BLACKROCK.

HUNTING BREECHES.—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
82, Molesworth-street.

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVELY TAILORING ESTABLISHMENTS IN IRELAND ARE
BROWN AND PAYNE'S,
12 AND 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
And Branch Establishment,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

AUTUMN AND WINT FASHIONS.
The PARIS WRAPPER,
The ROYAL INVERNESS
The EGLINTON LOUNGE SU
The DERBY WALKING COAT
The IRISH MANTLE,
The SACKVILLE CAPE,
The OTTOMAN LOUNGE SUIT.
The Fashionable Garments will be found Ready-made in our extensive Warerooms, in every Size, Texture, and Colour, and at prices ranging from Thirty-five Shillings to Three Guineas.
We beg to call special attention to our
READY-MADE TROUSERS
DEPARTMENT,
which are now fully supplied with all the New Styles just received from the most celebrated English, Scotch, and Continental Manufacturers, and which have been Cut and Finished under our own Supervision.
PRICE FIXED.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
Patterns sent free by post on application.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
And Branch Establishment,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
MADE TO ORDER,
FINE BLACK DRESS SUIT,
FOUR GUINEAS.
SUPERFINE BLACK DRESS SUIT,
FIVE GUINEAS.
SCOTCH ANGOLA LOUNGE SUIT,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

THE resolution proposed by Alderman Roe yesterday, at a special meeting of the Corporation, would in effect have rescinded the pledge-exacting resolution of Alderman Reynolds. The agitator's work during the whole summer would have been prostrated at a blow. The Corporation would have been relieved from the violent language and angry personalities which have disgraced that body, and there would have been some chance of decency, if not of peace. There are certain creatures which exist only in an atmosphere of malaria. Boanerges Bounce lives only in turmoil and confusion. A Corporation devoted to the quiet transaction of city business would to him be as unprofitable as calm seas to the petrel. They who catch eels do so by stirring the mud. If Town Councillors are orderly, peaceloving, or inclined to fulfil the trust reposed in them, they must be assailed, worried, irritated, and, at last, disgusted. All must be driven away except a subservient majority, nodding as Boanerges Bounce nods, and winking as his Factotum winks. To him peace is war, and war peace. The perfection of his ideal Corporation, is that it be transformed into Pandemonium, with himself as the turbulent ruler of it. Alderman Roe's motion would have tongue-tied the vociferator, by depriving him of that stock subject the matter of which has evaporated, but upon which he can still talk. To him to be deprived of listening to his own vituperative volleys was ruin. He has resisted with all the pertinacity of a man who knew he had abused his position, and who relied upon terrorism to retain it.

The manner in which Reynolds opposed Alderman Roe's motion was eminently characteristic. He tells the corporators that they are a civic Parliament, and should have Parliamentary forms. It was not by a direct negative, or by moving the previous question, or by a counter resolution, that Alderman Reynolds endeavoured to avert his fate. Full of regretful memories of that prosperous, but sadly limited, time when he sat in a real Parliament, and had not to seek consolation by creating confusion in a Corporation, he met one resolution by proposing another, partly embracing it, and then, with consummate audacity he requested Alderman Roe to shelve his own motion, and to adopt his! The request was so extremely preposterous that not even they who knew John Reynolds best imagined he could make it. His motion was, that no pledge should be exacted from the incoming Lord Mayor, indeed, but that the whole Corporation should be pledged, and the Lord Mayor be pledged to observe their pledge. The Town Councillors were to pledge themselves to an opinion that the future Lord Mayor ought not to decide in favour of the franchise by grandbirth, pending an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench; and the Lord Mayor was to be "morally" pledged to observe that "opinion." This resolution, or pledge, or opinion, would disfranchise those whom the Court of Revision has declared to be entitled to their freedom, just as effectually as any pledge exacted from a candidate as the price of the chair. No Conservative Lord Mayor could either pledge himself to follow the dictation of a faction, nor could he run counter to the expressed opinion of the majority which elected him. The appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench might never be brought forward, and thus the law, and the confirmation of it by the Court of Revision, would be carefully set aside and rendered nugatory. The sense of right of each successive Lord Mayor would be outraged in deference to an "opinion" extorted from timid Councillors. The motion is a ruse—nothing but a ruse—to defeat Alderman Roe and the moderate men in the Corporation; it is to appear to yield, and yet to have fifty Town Councillors, instead of one Lord Mayor, pledged not to decide as conscience and law direct. Everyone can perfectly understand why Alderman Reynolds clings to the offensive portion of his resolution with such fearful tenacity. By fair means or foul it must be made to appear that the resolution of Boanerges Bounce was carried in spite of Alderman Roe, and that the Aristophanic Hyperbolus outvoiced not only the Conservatives, but the respectable men of the opposite party.

It is a most monstrous thing that the time and patience of the Corporate Council should be exhausted, either by coarse buffoonery or vituperation, or shifts, dodges, and subterfuges, by one man. The majority of the Corporation ought to be glad that they have now an opportunity of quenching a firebrand, and punishing their disturber. The question at issue is, whether the motion of Alderman Roe or Alderman Reynolds be carried. The Conservatives, at least, cannot hesitate a moment. Should Reynolds succeed, then the Mayoralty question remains exactly where it was before. No Conservative can accept the chair if he has to bow, not to his own sense of right, but to the opinion of Mr. Reynolds' party. The independent members of the Town Council, and they who wish to become independent, have now the means of crushing a noisy declaimer, by quashing his most unjust and most offensive resolution.

Mr. Reynolds professes to believe that we censure his conduct in order to increase our circulation. This was a mistake, for it amounts to a confession that the public is so rejoiced when just measure is meted to him that the journal which censures him is sure to find a sale. He asks why we do not fully report his two or three hours' talk upon an exhausted subject. We curtail his verbiage, partly in charity to Mr. Reynolds himself, and partly in charity to our readers. We are influenced, too, by some consideration for the character of our city. We do not desire that strangers, at least, should discover that such a representative as Alderman Reynolds is endured by the Corporation or the citizens.

THE "presentments" for the city of Dublin were passed yesterday by the Corporation in a brief space of time, and without remark, except in one solitary instance. The sum to be levied off the city for hospitals, compensation fees, and prisons amounts to £30,416 15s 9d, and the charges for collection are £779 8s 7d additional. The cost of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum is £8,933 1s 11d. This is a charge from which the city should in justice be relieved. A lunatic may be carted from the most distant part of Ireland and let loose in our streets. If he commit an assault, or if he be simply a vagrant, he is immediately taken by the police, and eventually settled for life in the Richmond Asylum. The citizens of Dublin are called upon to support lunatics from Cork, Belfast, Waterford, and other cities, besides many of whom nothing whatever is known. The charge for the asylum should be defrayed, in part, at least, out of the Consolidated Fund. That Dublin should be compelled to pay for the maintenance of all lunatics who may be let loose in her streets, no matter from what quarter they come, is manifestly unjust.

There is another item in the presentments which calls for some explanation. The expenses for coroners and medical witnesses on inquests amount to £475 3s 11d. Of this sum the salaries of the coroners amount to £260, while the incidental expenses reach £215 3s 11d. No account is given in the schedule of the number of inquests held in the year.

The expenses of the Richmond Male Prison are £6,285 11s, and that of the female prison £5,063 3s 2d. When the Corporation is at leisure to discuss practical improvements, perhaps a move may be made to place these prisons under the direct control of the Government, and to make them a part of a general system of prison discipline.

The *Times* on French Intervention in Italy:—

Certainly the knot was worthy of the god. When the Emperor Napo

greater tenacity, but from the facility of erection, that large chain bridges will probably never again be executed. The cost of a bridge at Runcorn, either for road or railway, with a section of metal such that the strain produced by the greatest weight will not exceed one-fifth of the ultimate strength of every part of the bridge, will not exceed £100,000, and responsible contractors will be found, Mr. Barlow engages, to execute the work for that sum, and probably much less.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

THE STEPNEY MURDER.—It is rather a curious fact that the prisoner entertained, or pretended to do so, a conviction that he would surely be acquitted of the charge, and that it was at his own urgent request that the trial took place at the recent sessions, as he said he was tired of being in prison, and wanted to get out. His learned counsel, Mr. Best, was extremely desirous that the trial should be postponed to the next sessions, as it would have given an opportunity for the excitement that had been created in the public mind to cool down, and there is no doubt that, if an application to that effect had been made to the judges, it would have been complied with; and, indeed, it is generally the rule in all these serious cases not to try the prisoner at the same sessions that a bill is found by the grand jury. Mr. Wood, Mullens' solicitor, it seems, suggested to the prisoner that this course should be taken, but he objected to it, and it was at his own earnest desire that the trial was brought on. For a short time after the trial the prisoner exhibited a good deal of excitement, and asserted that he was innocent of the crime of which he had been convicted, but since then he has become quite calm, and apparently resigned, and evidently feels the fearful position in which he is placed. The prisoner and all his family, it seems, are Roman Catholics, but, it appears, that before his trial he made no objection to attend Divine service in the chapel of the prison, and listened with apparent attention to the exhortations of the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary. On Saturday, however, he expressed to Mr. Jones, the governor of Newgate, a desire to see a priest of his own communion, and that gentleman immediately sent a communication to the Moorfields Catholic Chapel to that effect, and since then the prisoner has been visited by a Roman Catholic priest, and he will be permitted to have access to him whenever he pleases during the interval that will elapse before his execution, which will take place on Monday, the 12th of November. It is not likely, even if the prisoner should make a confession, that the real circumstances under which poor old Mrs. Emsley was so brutally murdered will ever be fully made known to the public, as a statement of such a nature made to a Roman Catholic priest is considered as given under the seal of confession, and therefore sacred, and would not, under any circumstances, be divulged by the party to whom it was made.

FRENCH VIEWS ON SYRIA.—The First Napoleon, so long as the sea remained open to him, thought no vision too splendid, no sacrifice too great, for the acquisition of Syria. The second ruler of that name thinks it due to the honour of the interests of his country to send six thousand French troops to the Lebanon. It is, however, for us to remember that though the protection of the Christians and the chastisement of those who have disturbed the peace of the mountain, may be the ostensible and perhaps the satisfactory, they are not necessarily the only or the real, causes of so powerful an intervention. The control of the Lebanon is but little removed from the possession of Syria. But if such a prospect is tempting to French ambition, its mere possibility may reasonably awaken our alarm. The experience alike of the distant and of the immediate past, the all but avowed policy of France, the actual tendency of events, are warnings to us, when we consult the chart of our dangerous and complicated navigation. If, in the politics of Europe, fortune too often, rather than skill, has stood by the helm and shaped our course, the peculiarities of our natural position and the changing circumstances of foreign dynasties and kingdoms have perhaps made that unsteadiness of purpose of less practical moment; but in the politics of the East, and in the guidance of the destinies of Egypt and Syria, the impulsive power of states men would be a calamity to be deplored once and for ever.—*Recollections of the Druses.*

THE WIDE-AWAKES.—Europeans frequently complain that they cannot comprehend the character and drift of the suddenly-created and often oddly-named organisations to which the political contests of the United States gave birth. The present season has been distinguished by the development of one such organisation, named the Wide-awakes. Be it ours to explain the circumstances of their origin, and the aims they have in view. At the hotly-contested State election in the spring of this year, some young men of republican politics in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, formed themselves into a club to watch the polls and challenge voters. They gave themselves the name of "Wide-awakes," and adopted an oil-skin long cape and cap as their distinguishing uniform. In a few short months that have elapsed since then, Wide-awake clubs have sprung up all over the northern states and territories, including distant Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, and have even penetrated into the northern tier of southern states. The *New York Herald* estimates that there are now 400,000 drilled and uniformed Wide awakes, and the numbers are still on the increase. Their main object for the present is to effect the election of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, the republican nominees, and they claim to admit none but voters to membership. How far this condition is actually insisted on we cannot say, but the great majority are undoubtedly voters. They have recently paraded in a torchlight procession to the number of 15,000 in New York city, and of 10,000 in Chicago, for the purpose of welcoming Senator Seward to that city. The sudden demand for their peculiar uniform has given a great impetus to the glazed cloth trade. The enamelled cloth of which the capes and caps are fashioned is for the most part manufactured in New Jersey and New England, and the mills have been unable to supply the sudden demand for it. Hundreds of women and many a man have been engaged for weeks past in making caps and capes for Wide-awakes in various parts of the country, and they are still stitching away for dear life. There is no secrecy about the Wide-awakes, such as formed so fundamental a part of the constitution of the Know-nothing orders; and voters of all origins are admissible, the Germans indeed figuring numerously therein, and in Massachusetts, where coloured men are voters, Wide-awake companies of African blood are formed, and take part in the public parades.—*London American.*

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

Although the New Zealand war is still confined to the province of Taranaki, its consequences are every day beginning to tell more and more injuriously against the agricultural, commercial, and maritime industry of every port and settlement of the colony. As for unfortunate Taranaki—long celebrated as the garden of New Zealand—it is, for the time being, a desert; its colonists have been reduced to the stern necessity of converting their pruning hooks into sabres, their ploughshares into rifles and revolvers; their fertile fields have been turned into worse than primal waste—their possessors have sacrificed their new homes which patient industry had hewn from out the wilderness—the gatherings of long and arduous lives of toil have been scattered to the winds—and the energetic settler has been transformed into the unconsidered colonial soldier! Well might Sir George Grey avoid conflict with the tribes of Taranaki! Well might he pause before dragging New Zealand into war for the bare possibility of enlarging the bounds of its smallest province. Old settlers ponder these things. The fearful lesson on the affront offered to Sir George by the same William King who seized his bridle rein and brandished a tomahawk over his head, and they are now fully able to appreciate the forbearance of his Excellency upon such an aggravating occasion. It is quite true that times have changed—the European population has mightily increased since that date—that our ships of war are more numerous and much more effective, steamers and steam transports having taken the place of petty brigs and donkey-sailing frigates, whilst our military are furnished with the finest arms ever placed in a soldier's hand. It was little wonder, therefore, that when the Queen's representative was defied, and war became the consequence that the colonists to a man should have rallied round their ruler. There was an energy, a promptitude, a dash, an apparent vigour in the conduct of the first demonstration in February last which gave a promise of decision in the matter, which unhappily, so far from being realised, has sunk into feebleness and infirmity of purpose—which has changed an aggressive movement into one of a defensive nature; for which New Plymouth in progress of entrenchment and the insurgents permitted to strengthen old paths and construct new, to what other conclusion can we come than that the province is reduced to a state of siege? We do not pause to inquire whether this might or might not have been avoided. We do not venture to endorse the statements of almost universal belief that opportunity after opportunity of smiting the foe had been suffered to slip away. We cannot, however, close our eyes to the great facts—that at Waitara the enemy was cooped up in his pah and suffered to escape; that at Waireka Captain Croft's assault and overthrow of the rebels was neither supported nor followed up; and that in the sanguinary conflict at Puketakauere, the gallant Major Nelson, unsupported, single-handed (and seemingly, through unknown sources, betrayed), should have retired from an honourable, heroic, and unequal struggle, which a slight assistance would have converted into a complete and crowning victory. These are matters upon which every man deems himself competent to form a conclusive opinion—which the public voice pronounces to be incapable of palliation or explanation, and which the testimony of actors and eyewitnesses of the horrid strife have proclaimed to be true. Is it wonderful, then, that here, as elsewhere, enthusiasm should be trodden out, and that doubt and despondency should have crept in? Or that the rebellious should be inspirited at the success they have achieved? One great fact is hourly enlarging its destructive proportions—and that is that, with a languishing and inglorious war, commerce is declining, agriculture is paralysed in all its branches, and the shipping interests are thrown into a like perplexity. Here we are especially an agricultural, commercial, and maritime community. Withdraw those props, and you take away the means by which we live, and through which the colonial exchequer is sustained. Our exports, previously small enough, must this season be very materially circumscribed. In proof, look at our diminishing coasting trade; consider the failing supply of articles of native produce, the assurance that at this, the seed time, the usual indications of augmented culture are nowhere to be traced. So patent are these facts, so assured the conviction that food must be drawn from abroad that we need but mention the despatch of the barque Constance to California for wheat, and the expected arrival, in a short time, of a ship similarly laden from the same quarter. These are very depressing influences, and commercial men not unreasonably charge much of this depression upon the way in which the war has been conducted, whether in the camp, the cabinet, or in both. As Victoria and New South Wales have sent their every soldier to our aid—as South Australia is about to throw her military contingent in the scale—and as General Pratt is shortly to take the field, it is to be hoped that matters may soon assume a braver and a brighter complexion.—*New Zealander.*

Correspondence.

THE CARRICKMACROSS LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

29th October, 1860.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "P. J. B.," in this morning's TIMES, suggests that a meeting be organised to express their opinion on the proceedings of the Rev. Mr. Hughes in the above matter. Of course, the gentleman means a meeting of the subscribers, for any other would be fruitless; but it must have occurred to him that, as they are scattered over the country, it is scarcely feasible. I think the best plan would be to draw up a document, protesting against the conduct of the honorary secretary, there being no trustees to look to, in the meantime, perhaps, it would be as well to give Father Hughes another chance. Will he be good enough to give the names of the "committee" who scrutinised the tickets at the drawing of the prizes; also, the name of the benevolent individual who presented him with the twenty-three tickets, three of which did good service in winning £1,120; and, lastly, will he tell us who is P. M'Cabe, the name to which the prizes were marked on tickets 8017, 8049, and 8050?

I fear that, as lotteries are illegal, we cannot ask the assistance of a lawyer; but if Father Hughes declines to give satisfaction we ought to try what can be done. I shall be happy to subscribe half-a-sovereign if funds be wanting for such a purpose. There have been cases of prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences, and the affair does not look as bad as the conclusion of the Carrickmacross lottery; but who would think of preferring such a charge against a Roman Catholic priest?—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

F. J. CLANCY (a subscriber).

P.S.—If the Rev. Mr. Hughes thought he was justified in using twenty-three tickets for the Church itself, why didn't he "try his luck" with the 147 that remained out of the 4,000?

THE DUBLIN WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have heard that the ground for a reservoir of the Vartry waters is now being surveyed near Roundwood, and that it will occupy a space of 400 or 500 acres, and also that a tunnel will have to be made for its exit through Ballinaslaughter Hill. Now, as both these works will be attended with enormous cost, and also the probability of an insufficient supply of a dry summer, by evaporation on so large a surface (a great portion of which must be nearly stagnant at any distance from the current flow in it), might it not be well for the Corporation before such a large trust of ground is purchased, or any other expenses incurred, to ascertain the cost of a small tunnel from Loggabeha lake in the lands of Ballinastow. The deep waters of the lake would be an ample storage supply without any other cost; a very small reservoir would then answer for the Vartry in the bog near Altadore, where there is an outlet for the water without cost of tunnelling. In any case, it would greatly diminish the expenses to bring the waters of the Vartry with its tributaries there, which could be done by making a watercourse to it, from the stream at Roundwood; or a still greater saving of pipes, with a total freedom from damage in case of pipes bursting, could be effected by the watercourse from Roundwood being conveyed to the bog near Callery Church, where a reservoir could be formed, and by a deep cutting have the water conveyed to the south end of Kilmurry, near the Glen of the Downs, and thence by the river course to Kilmacanogue, &c.

If a lower elevation would answer, an abundant supply could be obtained by uniting the Delgany stream to the Kilmacanogue, both which cross the road a few perches from each other, and at Kilmacanogue a stream from Sugar Loaf meets it. In the marshy ground there on both sides of the road, reservoirs could be made which would contain one portion of the supply; the other portion could be obtained by making a reservoir at Enniskerry, between the two bridges, and a little higher in the ravine under Ballybrew a strong supply could be secured above a hundred feet deep, to which the waters of Lough Bray and other streams could be conveyed by Castletown; the pipes from Kilmacanogue and Enniskerry, to be united at the junction of the rivers near the Dargle. These waters, with the supply already had from the Dodder, ought to give an ample supply, and at a cost comparatively trifling to that of the present scheme.—Yours, &c.,

29th October, 1860. OBSERVER.

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

Dublin, 29th October, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to draw the attention of the Directors of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, to the necessity which a present exists for a train that will arrive in town on Sunday mornings at about half-past eleven o'clock, as parties wishing to come into town to church upon that day from any of the stations on the line must arrive at Harcourt-street terminus either at 10-40 or at 12-20.

Now, as in most churches morning service commences at 12 o'clock, such an arrangement of the trains is manifestly inconvenient, being either much too soon or much too late.

I may also mention that at present no train arrives in Dublin on week days between 7-40 a.m. and 9-30 a.m., thus parties whose avocations require them to be in town at or before 9-30 cannot do so except by coming in at a much earlier hour.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SEASON TICKET.

THE BAPTISTS MISSIONARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your report to-day respecting the departure of the Baptist Missionaries from our port, you have made one error on which the friends of the mission would desire your correction, therefore, will oblige. You say they will in about six or seven weeks from this, commence their operations, with a hope of being the means, by transporting the inhabitants of Fernando Po to the Continent, of defeating the purpose of the different other missionary bodies who are seeking to establish their particular religion in the island. There are no other, and have been no other missionary bodies on the island. The island belongs to the Spanish Government, and the Roman Catholic religion is the state religion of the island, and it is purely and entirely the persecution which, for the last few years, has driven the Catholics which has compelled them to leave that island for the opposite coast on the Continent, where they will, under the *heathen* native chieftains, be allowed the liberty denied them by the Roman Catholics, of worshipping God according to the dictates of His Holy Word. I herewith give you a quotation from the proclamation issued by the Governor-General of the island, for the purpose of suppressing the church established under the teaching of our missionaries:—

"The religion of this colony is that of the Roman Catholic Church, as the only one in the kingdom of Spain, with the exclusion of any other, and no other religious professions tolerated or allowed but that made by the missionaries of the aforesaid Catholic religion."

This proclamation was made when hitherto the only religion known to the inhabitants of the colony in general is that usually denominated "Protestant," and which consists in obedience to the laws of God, as made known in His Holy Word, and of submission of heart to His authority as supreme.

Our missionaries are so glad to welcome all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth, who will come and labour amongst them, that we would be sorry that any erroneous opinion should get abroad in that respect.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, W. CHERRY.

40, Upper Sackville-street.

IMPROVEMENT OF KINGSTOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 27th.

SIR,—In your journal of this day, under the head of "Kingstown Intelligence," the attention of the public is called to the subject of the "improvement of the Harbour," and we are told by the chairman, on reliable authority, that the Board of Works are "about improving and beautifying the piece of waste ground fronting the harbour of St. George's Yacht Club, by laying it out in grass plots, planting handsome ferns and flowers, and having it intersected with gravel walks." This will, undoubtedly, be a great improvement, if we trust, the informant of the Chairman of the Kingstown Commissioners is correct. It would make our favourite summer resort approach, in some degree, to those continental towns I tried to describe in an article in the *Gardener's Chronicle* of the 18th of August last, and which was noticed in the following week's paper by an English correspondent, who most liberally offered me one hundred roses if I found any town or village willing to follow the plan I proposed in my observations on "The love of flowers on the Continent." I brought my article and "Ackland's" kind offer before the Dublin public, in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Daily Express* of the 8th ultimo, but no further notice was taken of the matter.

Now, if it be really the case that the Board of Works are about to beautify Kingstown in the manner described, I should feel much pride and pleasure in reminding my friend "Ackland" of his generous offer; and if he still is anxious to advance the spirit of horticultural pride in our towns and villages, he can do so by placing his roses at the disposal of the Kingstown Commissioners, and, in doing so, will gratify still more than even his flattering remarks of the 25th of August.—Your obedient servant, E. A. M.

P.S.—I shall have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our English friend to the subject again, if it be considered worthy of so doing.

ABERNETHY.—Abernethy was prompt and decided in checking egotistic garrulity of valetudinarians. This candid expression of his dislike to unnecessary talk had one good result. People who came to consult him took care to offend him by bootless prating. A lady on one occasion entered his consulting room, and put before him an injured finger, without saying a word. In silence Abernethy dressed the wound, when instantly and silently the lady put the usual fee on the table and retired. In a few days she called again, and offered the finger for inspection. "Better?" asked the surgeon. "Better," answered the lady, speaking to him for the first time. Not another word followed during the rest of the interview. Three or four similar visits were made, at the last of which the patient held out her finger free from bandages and perfectly healed. "Well?" was Abernethy's monosyllabic inquiry. "Well," was the lady's equally brief answer. "Upon my soul, madam," exclaimed the delighted surgeon, "you are the most rational woman I ever met with."—*A Book about Doctors.*

A GLANCE AT THE NAVY.—A correspondent of experience and practical knowledge writes to us as follows: "We have often been asked to inquire the cause of the unpopularity among the British seamen of the Royal Navy; we have digested the Minutes of the Committee and Royal Commission on manning the navy; we have gone into the company of the seamen afloat and on shore; we have recounted the number of desertions annually, the number of boys trained for the service, the thousands of pounds paid as "bounty," the recent improvements granted; and yet, with all these, the navy is still unpopular and deficient in numbers. And after our minute inquiries we draw our conclusions: First, the boys trained in the navy have exceedingly good training, and are well adapted for every purpose as seamen and gunners, on board or in the field, none excelling them. But we don't train a sufficient number, and those we do train we let slip through our fingers, or, in other words, out of the service, after their first period of service has expired; and, as the present term of engagement is rather long—viz., ten years after the age of eighteen—many desert ere they complete their engagement. Secondly, the seamen has nothing to look forward beyond the rank of a warrant-officer, and in that capacity he can see no charms; plenty of hard work, anxiety, care, responsibility, every-body's blame but no one's credit, or, in other words, in everybody's watch but nobody's mess, and with no hope or chance of freedom till sixty years of age; and this must be a continuous service from the first entry, either actively employed at sea or in harbour, no half-pay, and then at that age their retirement is insufficient to keep them. Then we would ask where is the stimulus to bind the seamen to the Navy? In fact we have none; no admiral's flag in the distance; and the situation of a warrant-officer is more frequently despised than sought for. To prevent an annual waste of public money in training boys for other services, it would be much more beneficial to expend a proper sum to improve the position of the warrant-officers, and thereby keep your most efficient seamen in the Navy to aspire to that rank.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday in the City Hall, for the following purposes:—To investigate and decide upon all applications made for presentments for things formerly authorised to be done by the grand jury of the county of the city of Dublin, and to do all necessary acts upon or in relation to such applications in pursuance of the provisions of the "Dublin Improvement Act" (12th and 13th Vic., cap. 97), and, also, to consider and do all necessary acts upon or in relation to a report of committee No. 3, of the 27th day of October instant, in relation to such applications. To consider and do all necessary acts upon or in relation to the following notice of motion given by Alderman Roe:—"That the resolutions of the Municipal Council of the 2nd July and 3rd September last, relative to the nomination or election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year be rescinded, and that the Council do now immediately proceed to nominate a member of the Council to serve the office of Lord Mayor in the year 1861.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair.

The following other members attended:—Aldermen George Roe, D.L., J.P.; Lambert, J.P.; Kinahan, J.P.; Campbell, J.P.; Reynolds, John, J.P.; Hudson; Mackey, J.P.; Moylan, J.P. Councillors Wharton, Darden, Draper, French, Plunkst, Whelan, Tracey, M'Cann, Bonnell, Redmond, Dunn, J.P.; O'Brien, Robert; Kelly, Richard, J.P.; Acheson, Chambers, O'Neill, Tag art, Burke, Kelsh, Cassin, J.P.; Pilkington, Sweetman, M'Veigh, Baker, Scally, Price, J.P.; Cordner, Jude, Martin, Vereker, O'Brien, Sir T., J.P.; Ryan, Keating, Kelly, Hugh; Meehan.

THE OFFICE OF MACE-BEARER.

The Lord Mayor said the Council was aware that the office of mace-bearer was vacant by the death of Mr. Curran, and, in consequence, it became necessary to nominate a day for the election of a person to fill the office.

Alderman J. Reynolds moved that a special meeting be held this day fortnight for the purpose of electing a fit and proper person in the room of the late Mr. Curran.

Mr. Pilkington was opposed to the Council deciding hastily in this matter, as he had been informed there had been forwarded to the Town Clerk memorials on behalf of the family of the late mace-bearer, which it was but just should be taken into consideration before the Council decided upon electing any person to the office. He was of opinion that the whole question should be first submitted to a committee.

The Lord Mayor called on the Town Clerk to read the memorials referred to. One was from the wife of Mr. Curran, which represented that she was left, by the unhappy death of her husband, without support for herself and her children, and besought the Council to award her some provision in consideration of the long and faithful services of her husband. The second memorial was on behalf of Maria Curran, the only daughter of the deceased officer by his first marriage, which set forth that she was of imbecile mind, and that she had been deprived of all means of support by reason of her late father having induced her mother, through threats of suicide, to sign a deed which revoked the provision that had been secured to her on his marriage with her deceased mother.

Mr. Plunkett moved that the memorials be referred to Committee No. 3, for consideration.

Mr. Pilkington seconded the motion.

Alderman Hudson considered that the salary of £150 a year was remuneration quite small enough for any gentleman who was elected to fill the office, but he thought the amount should be settled before the Council proceeded to their election.

Alderman Reynolds moved that a special meeting be held this day fortnight, for the purpose of electing a successor to the late mace-bearer, at a salary of £150 a year.

Mr. Scally seconded the motion.

Mr. Plunkett withdrew his motion.

Mr. Pilkington then moved, as an amendment, the motion withdrawn by Mr. Plunkett.

Mr. O'Neill seconded the amendment.

On a division the amendment was declared carried by a majority of 33 to 6.

Mr. Bonsail suggested that there should be directions tacked to the resolutions of the Council, that the committee should report what were the duties of the office.

After some discussion this suggestion was adopted, and the amendment, so enlarged, was put as an original resolution, and unanimously adopted.

RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLOR VANCE.

The Town Clerk read a letter from Mr. Thomas Vance, resigning his seat in the Council as the representative of the Rotundo Ward.

Alderman Kinahan moved the suspension of the 52nd bye law, with the view of enabling the council to accept his resignation without fine.

Mr. Bonsail seconded the motion.

Mr. Martin bore testimony to the zeal and efficiency with which Mr. Vance had discharged his duties while he was a member of their body.

The Lord Mayor, in putting the motion, deeply regretted the resignation of Mr. Vance.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Farquhar read a report from Committee No. 3, with reference to the undermentioned presentments. The report was explanatory of matters of detail.

The following are the sums presented for:—

Sec. 1. Incidentals to Court House, £2,183 16s 5d.

Sec. 2. Lunatic Asylum, £8,933 1s 11d.

Sec. 3. Hospitals, £1,400.

Sec. 4. Coroners and medical witnesses, £475 3s 11d.

Sec. 5. Commission Court and fees on prisoners, £135 14s 8d.

Sec. 6. Witnesses attending commissions and sessions, £43 3s.

Sec. 7. Rents and stationery, £15 2s 3d.

Sec. 8. Expense of registering voters, £511 18s 4d.

Sec. 9. Expense of list of jurors, £16 9s.

Sec. 10. Salaries to chaplains, £366 13s 4d.

Sec. 11. Salaries to Inspector and Physicians to Prisons, £800.

Sec. 12. Expenses of Richmond bridewell, £5,199 6s 8d for 1861.

Sec. 13. Expenses of Richmond Female Penitentiary, for 1861, £5063 3s 2d.

Sec. 14. Compensation to former officers of Sheriff's Prison, Richmond Bridewell, Female Penitentiary, and Jail of Newgate, £894 13s 1d.

Sec. 15. Repair of part of Rock road, £300.

Sec. 16. Compensation to late officers of Grand Jury Cess, £833 1s 10d.

Sec. 17. Miscellaneous, £277 8s 2d.

Reformatory Schools included in the above sec. £700.

Sec. 18. Insolvent arrears and remissions on account of non-occupancy of premises, £2,267 18s 0½d.

Sec. 19. Collection, £971 5s.

Total amount to be raised, £31,196 8s 7d.

There was a discussion in reference to Sec. No. 8. The Committee reduced the charge of Mr. Pike, a clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, for copying out the Parliamentary voters' list in alphabetical and dictionary order, by a sum of £50, on the ground, as it appeared from the statement of Mr. Tracey, the chairman of the committee, that it appeared an exorbitant sum, as compared with the amount charged for printing.

Mr. Martin protested strongly against the reduction, and moved that the original estimate be presented for.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Scally, and carried.

On Section No. 9 being moved,

Alderman Reynolds pointed out the injustice of the citizens of Dublin being compelled to support the lunatic poor from all parts of Ireland. He moved a resolution to the effect that seven gentlemen be appointed as a committee, to draw up a statement on the subject, to be submitted by the Lord Mayor and as many of the Council as wished to attend him, to the Chief Secretary.

The motion was seconded by Alderman Hudson, and the following committee appointed:—The Mover and seconder, Alderman Roe, Alderman Kinahan, Alderman Campbell, Alderman Lambert, and Councillor Pilkington.

THE MAYORALTY FOR 1861.

Alderman Roe said he never rose in that assembly with greater anxiety than on the present occasion. He had scarcely any doubt as regarded the result which must ensue on the notice of motion which he had taken the liberty of placing on the notice paper, but he felt that he had been placed by accidental circumstances in a painful position. He was going not only to ask the House to reconsider their decision upon a former occasion, but going to ask them to reverse it. (Hear, hear.) This was a bold attempt, and if he did not feel the great importance of the principle involved in the question, he would have gladly escaped from the serious responsibility he had undertaken. (Hear, hear.) On a previous occasion, he spoke at such length that he should not now require to occupy such time. He might mention that since the last day they met, each day had more thoroughly convinced him that the principle of exacting a pledge from any gentleman about to take the high office of Lord Mayor, beyond that was required by the laws of the country, was erroneous, and productive of dangerous consequences. (Hear, hear.) The precedent was a bad one; for, let them suppose that the Council became changed in its political constitution, the Conservative party might, hereafter, under similar circumstances, appeal to it, and carry their opinions to any extent they pleased. (Hear, hear.) Although it was painful to ask men to change their opinions, still they should all have the moral courage to acknowledge that they had committed an error and were anxious to repair it. (Hear, hear.) His object in taking the step he had proposed was, to save the character of the Corporation, and to put an end to the clamour which had been raised in the public prints against it. Its extinction was strongly urged, but such an event was totally out of the question. He was astonished that any man who had the interests of the city at heart could propose a measure the accomplishment of which would be so disgraceful to the country. (Hear, hear.) The labours of the Council were arduous. The members devoted their time and ability to its affairs gratuitously, and although their public meetings were sometimes characterised by angry discussions, their committees were free from them. The gentlemen on them were active and assiduous in the discharge of their duties, their only anxiety being to promote the interests of the city of Dublin. (Hear, hear.) He had heard that an appeal was actually in preparation to the Legislature, to abolish the Corporation, but he trusted it would meet with the fate it deserved. (Hear, hear.) This topic did not bear directly on the question under discussion, but it indirectly bore on it. (Hear, hear.) If they had unadvisedly passed a resolution, placing the slightest restriction on any member of the house, he was sure they would be but too glad to have an opportunity of erasing it from their books. He begged, therefore, to move—"That the resolutions of the Municipal Council of the 2nd of July and 3rd of September last, relative to the nomination or election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, be rescinded, and that the Council do now immediately proceed to nominate a member of the Council to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year."

Mr Plunkett seconded the resolution.

Alderman Reynolds said that as he had taken such a prominent part in connexion with the two resolutions which Alderman Roe had called on the Council to rescind, he might be excused for expressing his opinion upon the propriety of the proceeding adopted by Alderman Roe. He urged upon the Council that they could not carry the resolution proposed by Alderman Roe without laying themselves open to the charge of the grossest inconsistency. (Cries of "Oh, oh, oh.") The censure which would be cast upon the resolution which he had originally proposed, the more convinced he was of the soundness of his view, namely, that in order to prevent the ratepayers of the city of Dublin from being swamped by the freemen, it was absolutely necessary to impose upon any man who aspired to the high office of civil magistrate, the obligation of maintaining his lordship's decision and that of his assessor, pending an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench. He had been abused in all the moods and tenses for his advocacy of this opinion. The IRISH TIMES, the *Daily Express*, the *Evening Packet*, and the *Mail* had scolded him; but he had no objection to their doing so within reasonable bounds, and, if by their scolding, they could sell a dozen more papers at a penny a piece, he would rejoice he was their benefactor. The freemen of Dublin were in the habit of drinking his health, and saying "God bless Alderman Reynolds, for, were it not for him, we would not get a penny—we would have no contest." (Hear, hear.) He (Alderman Reynolds) had it on the authority of a gentleman of the Conservative side, who represented the city of Dublin in Parliament, that he paid £3 a head for 1,500 freemen. (Cries of "Name, name.") This gentleman also added "Lord relieve you, Alderman Reynolds, from the freemen." The Press, like Alderman Roe, did not give any reason why the Council should rescind the resolution which bound the incoming Lord Mayor to a certain course of proceeding. They had appealed to them *ad misericordiam* that it was not right to extort a pledge from any man taking a judicial office, but if this principle was good for anything it was good for extension. Alderman Roe and the press totally forgot that a candidate for the city of Dublin was obliged to make pledges. Messrs. Grogan and Vance were obliged to pledge themselves to the party they represented. He was abused by the editors of the morning papers—the IRISH TIMES, the *Packet*, the *Mail*, the *Express*—but he begged to give these gentlemen his most respectful compliments, that if they kept within reasonable and gentlemanlike bounds, he would find no fault with their censuring his public acts, and if they could sell a dozen more of their penny papers by abusing him, they were quite at liberty to do so. He was of opinion that the whole question should be first submitted to a committee.

Mr. Burke begged to call Alderman Reynolds to order. He did not see how the press or its comments had anything to do with the present question.

The Lord Mayor considered Mr. Burke was out of order.

Alderman Reynolds continued to say, that it was unjust to slander his motives, while his speeches were suppressed by the papers he had referred to. The Conservative party, he should do them the justice to say, always manfully maintained their principles. They relied upon being able to coax and wheedle the Liberals, and the time had now arrived when they were about, as Lord Castlereagh often said, to turn their backs upon themselves, without logic, or without reason being adduced for such an act of tergiversation. (Hear, hear.) Alderman Roe did not condescend to offer an argument. But, after all, the great question for consideration was, was the Parliamentary representation of the city of Dublin worth fighting for? If it were, they had it in their power to put an end to the great feeder of the freemen's roll; by pledging the incoming Lord Mayor that, pending an appeal to a legal superior jurisdiction, he shall suspend his judgment until that appeal was decided. He impeached and traversed the propriety of electing Alderman Atkinson to fill the office of Lord Mayor a second time within such a short space of time. He conceived that Alderman Acheson was the better man, and if he had been put aside, all he could say was, that he was badly treated by his party. (Hear, hear.) He was informed by most competent authority, that Messrs. O'Hara and Shaw had decided the grandbirth question contrary to law; but there was an appeal from that decision, and that appeal would be prosecuted at the proper time. He would be sorry (Alderman Reynolds) to pursue the course he (Alderman Roe) was about to pursue was this—to move a resolution, which, whilst it released the incoming Lord Mayor from what might be called a pledge, would give to the Council, at all events, a moral control over him. The resolution which he begged to propose was as follows:—Resolved—"That whilst we abstain, on the present occasion, from asking the incoming Lord Mayor to make any pledge or promise regarding the admission of grandsons to the freeman franchise, still we are of opinion that the incoming Lord Mayor should not reverse the decision of the present Lord Mayor, pending the prosecution of the appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. Burke—Fudge! (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," and "Order, order.")

The Lord Mayor severely censured Mr. Burke for making use of the word "fudge," and characterised his conduct as ungentlemanlike.

Alderman Reynolds having thanked the Lord Mayor for his reprimand of Mr. Burke, concluded by appealing to Alderman Roe to withdraw his motion, and adopt that which he (Alderman Reynolds) had proposed, and he promised that, if he did not, he would find some other gentleman found to do so, produce the grandson of a freeman for admission before his lordship, and, if he rejected him, he would appeal himself. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Roe said he was placed in a very difficult position by the appeal made to him by Alderman Reynolds. He was of opinion that his resolution was a great modification of the one he had originally proposed. The Conservative party, in his opinion, should not be so niggardly of their concessions. They should meet Alderman Reynolds in the spirit in which he had no doubt, his resolution was moved.

Mr. Martin said it was right that every member of the house should, before he was called upon to express an opinion on an important topic like the present, have an opportunity of of hearing what was to be urged on the one side and the other. (Hear.) It was exceedingly hard to ask any gentleman hastily to come to a resolution of which no notice had been given, and which was, in truth, but the objectionable resolution clothed in another, but a more subtle form. (No, no.) The principle upon which a pledge was objectionable was simply this—that it interfered with the due discharge of the judicial functions about to be performed by a public officer, to place him under the solemn obligation of a declaration equivalent to an oath. A resolution, pointing out the course to be adopted by that public officer, was equally objectionable, and equally interfered with the proper discharge of his duty, as any solemn pledge he could take. Any gentleman elected to fill the office of Lord Mayor, after that resolution was passed, entered on his duties as fully, as largely, and as completely pledged as if he stood before them, and made a solemn declaration on the subject. (Hear, hear.) On a former occasion, when he had the privilege of addressing the Council on the same point, he demonstrated to every honest man the plain and palpable trap that parties endeavoured to get the supporters of this ancient right of freedom by grandbirth into, in order to place them in a false position. (Hear, hear.) He pointed out to the house that, if any gentleman possessed of property and of rights was to be opposed by a pretender to this property and these rights, it would be unreasonable to put that gentleman on proof of his rights and of his property. Alderman Reynolds was himself, he believed, the holder of some property, and if report spoke true, he exercised his rights, in the case of the Widow Lally, with a high hand.

Alderman Reynolds—I call the gentleman to order. He has no right, in speaking on a motion for the election of a Lord Mayor, to refer to my property, or to my dealings with it; much less has he any right to revive a slander, contradicted through the medium of the press more than five years ago.

Lord Mayor—I think you will agree with me, Mr. Martin that you have no right to introduce into the discussion Alderman Reynolds' private property.

Mr. Martin—With all respect for your lordship's opinion, I cannot understand why Alderman Reynolds should enjoy the privilege of attacking any member of this house in any form of language he pleases, and that when I wished to illustrate my position by telling the house what he did in his own case, I am to be called to order. The notion that the Conservative party, who were, to a certain extent, in the possession of this ancient right, should be obliged to appeal against the decision of the Lord Mayor would be scouted from any assembly but the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) The rights of the Conservative party were assailed, and the gentlemen on the opposite, availing themselves of their constitutional privilege, appealed to a legal tribunal. They were defeated there, and they could, if they pleased, take the case farther; but to turn round and ask them to institute an appeal from a decision to which they were no parties—by which they refused to be bound—and to run the risk of foreclosing their rights for ever, the like was never heard of before, and would not be tolerated in any constitutional assembly. (Hear, hear.) Since the case was last under discussion he had met a gentleman who once occupied the vice-chair, and he informed him (Mr. Martin) when the Corporation was composed of what was called Liberal opinions, Alderman Reynolds made a similar proposition to that he made at the present time, but it was considered so inconsistent.

Alderman Reynolds—Name, name.

Mr. Martin—I allude to Mr. Staunton.

Alderman Reynolds—My simple answer is, that there is no foundation for Mr. Martin's statement.

Mr. Martin—I have Mr. Staunton's authority for making it, and I place his veracity against that of Alderman Reynolds. This right by grandbirth had been admitted by all the Lord Mayors from Daniel O'Connell down to the period when Alderman Reynolds, without being put in motion by anybody, thought proper to abridge this ancient privilege. (Hear, hear.) The gentlemen belonging to the Conservative party were unanimous in thinking that the resolution proposed by Alderman Reynolds was just as objectionable as a direct pledge. (Hear, hear.) The majority of the house, they were aware, had it in their power to declare otherwise. In point of fact, they could vote any resolution they pleased; but, if they did so, let the consequences be on their own heads. The Conservative party, in his (Mr. Martin's) opinion, made a fatal mistake in not insisting on their right of election, when Alderman Wilson was rejected for the use of language, in the heat of debate, not quarter so offensive as he had often heard uttered in that house by Alderman Reynolds himself, unchecked by his lordship's authority; and ever since they had been reaping the fruit of their mistake. (Hear, hear.) If the Liberal party considered it was useful to the city the right of nominating should be alternately exercised, he appealed to them to allow the Conservatives to nominate a Lord

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Oct. 27, 1860.

The serious illness of the Dowager Empress of Russia has hastened the departure of the Sovereigns assembled at Warsaw. It has been reported that the result of their consultations has been to propose to Europe the meeting of a Congress; but well-informed people here do not rely much upon the truth of this report, as nothing really authentic has as yet appeared to confirm it. To-day is the first day of Term here, and the Court of Cassation and other law courts have resumed their sittings. The judges attended a mass at eleven o'clock this morning, in the Sainte Chapelle, adjoining the Palais de Justice. The St. Chapelle is the most beautiful and by far the most interesting of the churches here. The sides are formed of stained glass windows, illustrating the entire history of the Bible. These windows were made in the days when the art of staining glass was at the height of its perfection, and the colouring is consequently very rich and beautiful. The exterior of the chapel, with its delicate spires, &c., is so worthy of admiration as the interior, which is not always the case with the churches of Paris. To-morrow the distribution of prizes gained at the shooting matches at Vincennes will take place at the Hotel de Ville. The Government have decided upon building new powder magazines in the environs of Cherbourg. A special commission has been appointed to select a site somewhere between the Fort des Flamands and the branch railway leading to the Arsenal, a capital position, as it is not visible from the sea. The members of the "Coast Defences Commission" sailed some days ago for the Isles d'Hyires, in order to examine and report upon the state of their defences. The discovery of a new and valuable silver mine at Catamarca, a province belonging to the Argentine Republic, has just been announced. In the new Opera House about to be erected on the Boulevards there is to be an electric telegraph office establishment. A line of communication is to be opened between this office and the Minister of State and that of the directors of the opera; also, one from the box-office to the principal hotels, to each of which a plan of the opera-house will, of course, be given, so that strangers will be enabled to secure their places without further trouble to themselves. A wire is likewise to be placed at the disposal of the prompter, to enable him to communicate to the actors and actresses the exact time they should make their appearance. This arrangement will obviate the necessity of their exposing themselves to cold by being obliged to stand often for a length of time in the coulisses, which, short of a barrack square, is the coldest place in the world.

There is rather a good poem on the opening of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, published in the *Moniteur*, said to be written by the Sheikh Ropahis of Cairo, who was sent to France in 1826 with a number of other young Egyptians to be educated.

A correspondent writing from Paris, on Saturday evening, says:—

The *Moniteur* gives a kind of contradiction to the note in the *Opinion Nationale* last night. It positively contradicts its "origin"—*i.e.*, that it does not proceed from the Austrian embassy; and pronounces the "data on which it is founded absolutely false," whatever that may mean.

The anticipation of an early outbreak of hostilities in Italy is not a little strengthened by the knowledge of the great preparations for a campaign making here and in Austria. One significant fact is mentioned—M. Charriere, the manufacturer of surgical instruments, has recently despatched an enormous quantity of ambulance *materiel* to Venice.

It is said that General Todleben, the defender of Sebastopol, has arrived at Gaeta, to undertake the defence of the place.

In military circles here people are talking of a violent scene between General de Goyon and Lamoriciere. A scene did take place, but there is a mistake as to the persons concerned. It was M. de Merode, not his brother-in-law, Lamoriciere, who reproached Goyon with the treachery which had given up the Papal army to the tender mercies of the Sardinians.

Five hundred of the Irish brigade passed through Paris on Thursday night on their way to Havre. I can say nothing for their fighting qualities; but they struck me as fine manly-looking fellows, with abundance of beard and great breadth of shoulders, and in appearance the very ideal of a soldier. A large crowd attended them up to the railway station, but no cry or manifestation of opinion whatever was indulged in.

ITALY.

The *Espero* of Turin announces that King Victor Emmanuel has ordered the conscription of the class of young men born in 1840 to be immediately proceeded with.

A letter from Naples of the 20th says:—

"The official journal still has its columns crowded with decrees. I will call your attention to one only—that which removes Captain Anguissola from the Ministry of Marine and puts the whole fleet under the orders of Admiral Persano. As a reward for services rendered (he went over to the patriots with the Veloce), Captain Anguissola is promoted to the rank of rear-admiral."

The *Nat onale* of Naples announces the arrest, in that city, of a Sicilian named Antonio Lorso, an invalided sergeant, who owned that he came from Capua for the purpose of provoking a Royalist rising in the province of Salerno. This man is reported to have given the names of a number of persons with whom he was to ,communicate after making himself known by means of a password.

The *Perugia Gazette* states that emigration from Viterbo continues on so large a scale that even the clerical party are frightened at the magnitude of the demonstration. The following address to the Emperor of the French has been signed by the emigrants:—

"Sire,—We have left our native town, the roof of our fathers, our wives and children, in order not to have the grief of witnessing the restoration of priestly misgovernment by the flag of Solferino. We have left the pleasures of domestic life, suspended our work, our trade, and sought the sufferings and tears of exile in order to prove to you that we also wish to be free citizens of a great nation. We have thus, on leaving, given our vote to the constitution of monarchy of the House of Savoy, to the generous Sovereign who, to restore moral order amongst us, has braved the ire of diplomacy. We will follow him everywhere! Let Europe know that, having left our native place we will sacrifice even our lives for the delivery of Italy. Sire! we know that efforts are being made to prevent our voices, our complaints, from reaching you. Our enemies dare to say that we have applauded the return of the hated Government. Do not believe them, sire; they are endeavouring to deceive you. Believe us, who love in you the ally of our King, and the generous soldier who exposed his life to free us from the foreign yoke. Italy is not ungrateful, sire; it is those to whom your troops have restored our unfortunate province who profess ingratitude towards you."

A Turin letter of the 24th in the *Debat* says—

"Our Government has just taken the preliminary steps for organising the police service at Naples. You know that Piedmont some time ago organised in the old provinces of the kingdom several corps of horse and foot gendarmerie on the French system, and gave them the designation of carbiniers. After the annexation of Lombardy and Central Italy, the effective of this arm was tripled, and though the institution has only been three months in operation in those provinces, excellent results have already attended its introduction. The city of Naples, since the accession of the Spinelli Ministry, and especially since Garibaldi's entrance, has had no police. The service of public safety was then left to the National Guard, and it is still. It was most difficult to establish a regular administration to afford efficient protection to the lives and property of the citizens. It has, therefore, been decided to send off 200 carbiniers, and Colonel Arnulfi, promoted to the rank of general, will organise this corps in the South of Italy. This measure was so urgently called for by circumstances, and by the municipality of Naples itself, that the Sardinian Government could not even wait the result of the plebiscitum before acting in the matter. Our Government is also most anxious about the re-constitution of the Neapolitan navy. Of the crews, scarcely any but the officers remain, most of the sailors having taken advantage of the occasion to return home, or obtain higher pay in the merchant service. It is most important to supply this deficiency, and how it shall be accomplished is a problem which our Minister of Marine is doing his best to solve. It is no small task, as after all, the efforts made lately at Genoa, not more than 200 sailors have been found. The affair is, however, very pressing, as it is of the utmost importance that the Neapolitan navy should be restored to a state of efficiency before the end of November."

Another letter from Turin says:—

"Count Cavour, who acts as Minister of War *ad interim*, during the absence of General Fanti, is devoting his immense activity to the business of that department. He yesterday visited the arsenal, and no branch of the service escaped his notice. The return of M. Ratazzi to office is again talked of, but the remodelling of the Ministry, which circumstances render necessary, will not take place until the King shall be at Naples, and Southern Italy organised. It is not impossible that the count may himself go to that capital with the deputations charged to present to the King the addresses of the Two Chambers. M. de Montezemolo, the new Governor of Sicily, is about to leave this city, accompanied by the principal Sicilian emigrants, MM. Lafarina, Cordova, and others, who will assist him with their intelligence in organising the country, and where they will themselves fill important posts. M. Mordini resigns himself with a good grace; he has had the right of citizenship conferred on him at Palermo. The new governor goes first to Naples, where he will take the orders of the King.

The *Patrie* publishes the following letter from Gaeta:—

"The Minister of Police of Garibaldi, having heard that considerable sums had been accumulated by the princes of the House of Bourbon to the prejudice of the people, adopted measures to procure their restitution to the State. The official report on the subject particularly alludes to the transfer of 2 rentes, amounting, one to 184,000 ducats (4fr. 39c. each), and the other to 317,000, the annual produce of the municipal and private savings of the Royal house, and estimates the capital of them at 11,000,000 of ducats. But the bigger of these rentes represents the inheritance left by Ferdinand II. to his 10 children, and to the poor, the fruit of the savings of 30 years by the late King. As to the latter, of 317,000 ducats, it is composed, for the most part, of the majorate and dowries of the princes and princesses of the Royal family, majorats constituted in virtue of the old laws of the country. This important sum represented savings made in favour of orphans, and devoted to the wants of their infants. There is, in fact, only 5,415 ducats belonging to the King, savings of the civil list which he received as hereditary prince, and 67,000 ducats of interests and compound interest for 23 years, arising from the inheritance of his mother, the Princess of Savoy. This dowry of the Princess Maria Christina, established by a treaty with Sardinia, is therefore to the inheritance of Francis II., her only son, and it is a decree of Garibaldi which has confiscated it. Francis II made the sacrifice of this sum on the day when he refused to sell his rentes and invest them abroad; and, moreover, whatever may have been said on the subject, it is but just to declare that his Majesty refused to take out of the country any of the property which was in his possession."

The ancient laws of the kingdom of Naples contain no enactment whatever relative to the children of the Royal family. When Ferdinand II. found that his children were becoming numerous, he published of his own authority, in 1836, a decree constituting a majorat of 590,000 ducats, taken from the State treasury, for each child then existing or to be born, which sum was to increase by the annual interest until the child became of age. As to the savings of the late King, the Court of Naples never had a civil list, properly so called, but drew its income from the customs receipts and the surplus of the different budgets at the end of the year. Any person who desires more ample information on the subject can consult the work published in 1834 by the Marquis Gualterio, on "The Last Italian Revolution," and the economic writings of Scialoja.

The *Opinione* of Turin, in alluding to the proposed convocation of a congress, observes that Italy must desire her new position to receive the sanction of the other Powers, but that the attitude of Austria is by no means favourable to the meeting of a congress, and that if the intelligence received from Vienna is to be credited, the Austrian Government has declared its aversion to a congress probably because a congress could not refuse its sanction to an accomplished fact which consolidates the political order of Europe.

AUSTRIA.

A correspondent writing from Vienna, on the 23rd of October, informs us:—

The publication of the new constitutions for the various countries under the sway of the Imperial House of Hapsburg has given very general satisfaction. Everybody here is persuaded that the Imperial programme will be sincerely executed by the Government without any *arriere pensee*. No doubt whatever is entertained on this point in the elevated circles of the Magyar aristocracy. It will not be possible now for Austria to draw back, or to remain stationary; she must advance in the Liberal path on which she has entered, otherwise she will bring innumerable evils on her head, which may result in a general insurrection, such as was on the point of breaking out lately in Hungary. Thus everything that has been alleged by certain organs of the foreign press doubting the sincerity of the Imperial Government in the liberal execution of the new programme may be treated as malevolent inventions put forth with the design of weakening the just confidence of the public in the good faith of the Emperor.

It is in the same spirit that these foreign journals, led into error by their correspondents at Vienna, have several times announced that, by order of the Minister of Police, from 200 to 300 Hungarians were simultaneously arrested at the commencement of this month in Pesth and other localities, and conveyed to the fortress of Josephstadt, in Bohemia, there to be imprisoned, as a measure of precaution. According to authentic information I am enabled to assure you that the number of persons sent to Josephstat did not exceed 20 instead of 300, and that they enjoyed perfect liberty in that place. I further learn that an order has just been issued by which they are permitted to return freely to Hungary, although several of them labour under criminal charges for having introduced into Hungary certain writings and printed works, having for object to excite the people to insurrection, as in 1848. Public affairs have now assumed a different aspect to what they were before the 20th, and the Government is no longer be compelled to resort to measures of rigour to secure public tranquillity and uphold its authority in Hungary.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Bucharest in the *Siecle* says:—

"There is a very sensible improvement in the political situation of this country. At the same time that its influence increased beyond the frontiers, agitation at home is calming down. Parties which only a short time ago were so hostile to each other have laid aside their violence, and if peace has not been established, there is at least a truce. The visit of the Prince to Constantinople is the great object of pre-occupation. All eyes are turned towards the Turkish capital, and the return of the Prince is anxiously looked for, in order that the result of the negociations which he is to carry on with the Porte and with the ambassadors for the guaranteeing Powers may be known. The question of the investiture was only the pretext of the visit; something more than a vain ceremonial is in question, to constitute Roumania; or in other words to unite all the scattered members of the Romania family. That country to be completed has also its Venetia to conquer, which for us is the Bukowina, Transylvania, and the Banat incorporated with Austria, and which contain more than four millions of Roumenians. We must, however, know how to wait.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 17th says:—

"Within the last few days Prince Alexander John has visited all the representatives of foreign powers residing here, and dined at the English embassy at Therapia. Mehemet Kubrisli Pacha, the Grand Vizier, paid him an official visit, and the prince was invited two evenings back, by the Sultan to attend a performance at the Imperial theatre in the palace of Dolma Backtche."

HUNGARY.

With the exception of the *Austrian Gazette*, which has always defended the absolute unity of the empire, and which has published a somewhat doleful article on the late ordinances, the other organs of the Vienna press are rather favourable to the new edicts. The *Wanderer*, which some time ago insisted on the re-establishment of the Hungarian constitution, only expresses the regret that the new decrees contain nothing relating to the press—nothing to secure to it that liberty regulated by reasonable laws. The *Presse*, which is a partisan of unity, sees in the legislative rights reserved to the Council of the Empire the means of avoiding the inconveniences resulting from the provisional divisions. It wishes to see the citizens of the non-Hungasarian countries make use of the rights conceded to them to obtain liberal institutions, and the same rights as Hungary. According to the *Deutsche Post* it is impossible to deny that the new constitution is a real progress and an advance towards a better system. It felicitates Hungary on the institutions which she has received, and regrets not being able to do as much for the other provinces of the Crown. The provincial regulations of which are not known. It hopes that the Government and representatives of the Provincial States will soon see the necessity of a representation concentrated in the capital.

General Benedek published at Pesth, under date of the 21st, the following address to the populations of Hungary:—

"At the moment of terminating my task, and giving up the provisional direction of the country, I am hereby to announce before leaving my native land, to announce to my countrymen the paternal intention of his Apostolic Majesty. I now publish the Imperial resolutions. The wishes of the country are accomplished. His Apostolic Majesty has deigned to order the establishment of provincial and legal institutions. It is my firm conviction that this paternal and magnanimous act of our monarch will be everywhere received with gratitude, and my constant belief that fidelity and attachment to the dynasty and the throne are rooted in the historical character of this valliant nation, and will be maintained for the future, will be fully confirmed. I shall only remain at the head of the administration until the moment at which the legal authorities shall have entered on their functions. I am proud that my countrymen have rendered the maintenance of order easy to me. Let me be permitted, in taking leave of my dear country, to carry with me the agreeable conviction that I am not deceived in affirming that this noble nation also loves order. I know that my countrymen possess this quality, and I place my confidence in it. This country will prove to the world that, on returning to the constitutional state, it will know how to maintain order. I shall see the proof, very dear to my heart, that my intentions have been rightly judged, when I can say to my countrymen have understood the paternal sentiments of our gracious master, and have listened to the voice of the military commander; they have spared him the necessity of maintaining order by the employment of force, and have reduced his task to that of being a witness of the calm and the satisfaction of the country! Long live the King! Hurrah for the country! BENEDEK."

THE POPE AS A RULER.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS.)

The world has lately heard with considerable impatience the lamentations and vehement outcries of the Pope at being relieved of a portion of his temporal power. If there are any inclined to feel the least compassion for the Holy Father in his troubles, we ask them to read a letter from Florence, from a well-known correspondent, which we reprint from the *Athenæum*. They will then be able to judge for themselves where their pity is most needed, and may be best bestowed. They will there see an illustration of the working of a government which, having an anti-social basis, tramples on the rights of nature, and makes cruel war on civil and family life. It is right that the world should know what it is that the French Emperor is upholding in Italy, the horrors to which he has again condemned the people of Viterbo

The following is the letter referred to:—

FLORENCE, OCT. 19.—A packet of documents lies at this moment before me, containing one more convincing proof, if proof be needed, of the plague-sore engendered by priestly misrule in the Roman provinces yet subject to Papal sway, which still assumes a show of civilised administration, and cries aloud just now to the Catholic Powers of Europe to restore to its fatal gripe the newly liberated Marches. The papers in question consist principally of three petitions presented at considerable intervals to his Holiness Pius IX. by one of his subjects, and appears by the internal evidence of their contents a very loyal and orthodox subject and a pious Catholic, one Signor Wenceslao Bajocchi, for redress for wrong done to him since the year 1854, by several members of the ecclesiastical body. The petitioner is a man of good moral character and respectable standing in Rome, where one of his brothers holds a professor's chair, and another, who is in the church, has, it seems, taken part with the enemies of the petitioner.

Signor Bajocchi was residing in Rome, in 1854, with his wife, a son of sixteen, and a daughter of eighteen years old, when a priest, an ex-curate, as the petition styles him, came to lodge in the lower floor of Bajocchi's house, and soon became intimate with the members of his family. The evil effects of this intercourse were too soon visible in the little homestead above stairs. Both son and daughter speedily announced their intention of devoting themselves to a religious life, and the young girl, Anna, especially entered into the closest intimacy with the priest, and, despite her father's strict and repeated prohibition, persisted in visiting him often, in season and out of season. The father, seeing that nothing he could say produced the slightest change in his daughter's conduct, now remonstrated severely with his wife for favouring rather than opposing the priest's designs, which he seems from the very first to have suspected. The only effect of his expostulations, however, was to earn for himself, from the malice of the priestly clique, the ill repute of "atheist and sectarian, who was trying to thwart his children in the pursuance of their holy vocation, by the immoral means of education." Bajocchi then, finding his efforts to save his child so grievously misrepresented, offered, if her conventual vocation were indeed so strong, to place her under the care of a certain Father Ignatius, a Passionist, of venerable character, the professor of Philosophy at San Giovanni e Paolo, to be by him placed in a convent, so only she might be removed from the pollution of the ex-curate's society, who figures, throughout the document, under the undisguised title of "the seducer."

Before long the infamous plan of the ex-curate had ripened to completion, and the girl disappeared from her father's house. Bajocchi instantly taxed the priest with having concealed her and aided her flight. The tempter does not appear to have denied his guilt, but utterly refused to restore his victim, even on the lukewarm interference of the parish priest, to whom the miserable father appealed for aid. His wife, too, whom he had bitterly reproached for complicity in their child's disappearance, now secretly left his house, and for upwards of two months his most strenuous efforts could gain no tidings of either mother or daughter. At the end of that time Bajocchi was summoned by the Cardinal Vicar of Rome and formally commanded to take back his wife and child without inquiry. This, however, he positively refused to do, and in presence of his parish priest, and afterwards of the Cardinal Vicar himself, he solemnly protested against receiving them again under his roof before the seducer had been brought to justice, and his own character cleared from the detestable accusations with which his enemies had befouled it.

Such was the state of things for a considerable length of time; and on the 25th April, 1857, Signor Bajocchi was again ordered to appear at the Cancellaria of the Criminal Tribunal, presided over by the Cardinal Vicar, and there informed that his wife had been authorised to live apart from him, and that he would be bound to leave her undisturbed in her present way of life. His daughter, he was told, had been placed by the Cardinal Vicar in a conservatorio, or asylum for young women, from which it had been extracted by the patriotic feelings by which it had been actuated. With equal ardour he turned to his various pacific duties which, as a peer, a lord lieutenant, and a great landholder, came in mature years to devolve upon him. By none were they ever discharged in a nobler way or in a more disinterested spirit. A devoted lover of his country, and in an especial manner a friend of the poor, he laboured assiduously in every capacity to advance the interests of the working classes, and to apply a remedy to what was proved to be prejudicial to their welfare. It was the strength and sincerity of this principle which affords the key to his whole conduct, and explains some particulars which at first sight appear inconsistencies.

The Duke had long been impressed with the belief, which few landed politicians now dispute, that the exclusion of the great manufacturing towns from representation in Parliament was an anomaly alike unjust and indefensible. When the Duke of Wellington, therefore, made his famous declaration against Reform in November, 1860, he separated, though with great regret, from the side in politics of his ancient companion in arms, and became a member of Earl Grey's Government, by which the Reform Bill was introduced and carried. His reason for doing so was to give their due weight and the means of being heard in the Legislature for their interests to those great hives of urban industry. But for this very reason, and in pursuance of the same principle, he detached himself from the Government when it became evident that the Reform Bill had unwittingly loaded the scale on the other side, and when it was proposed by the abolition of the Corn Laws to expose agricultural labour in this country to a competition which might prove fatal with the producers of grain in other countries where it could be raised at so much cheaper a rate. He did not dread this as likely to prove injurious to the pecuniary interests of the landlords; for he was too good a farmer not to know that great lands, especially since the railway system had so much facilitated internal communication, command high rents, and sometimes higher, than others. It was the fatal blow to *national independence* with which this change was fraught which excited his apprehensions. He agreed with Adam Smith and Malthus in thinking that independence is better than riches, and therefore that agriculture ought to be an exception to the rule of free-trade, and must ever be kept so if we would maintain a respectable position among nations. Whether his views were well founded may be judged by the fact that while rents have since the repeal of the Corn Laws not declined—on the contrary, in many places greatly increased—the nation has since that change come to depend for more than half its food on foreign States; and that the importation of grain, which for two years before this change was only 380,000 quarters a year, has now reached from 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 quarters annually.

Kindly and affectionate in his disposition, simple and at the same time highbred and courteous in his manners, the Duke of Richmond earned at once the respect and enthusiastic affection alike of those of his own rank with whom he associated, and of those in an inferior station to whom he was only known by his never-failing acts of patriotism and beneficence. No one graced the drawingrooms at Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace with higher manners, and displayed the Garter on a more worthy figure. None presided with more unaffected kindliness and sincere *bonhomie* at an agricultural meeting or a cattle show. He encouraged these on the principle which regulated his entire political conduct—that "*Noblesse oblige*," and that the strongest part of the obligation is to uphold agriculture, the foundation of independence and an indispensable security for national safety. For the same reason, the Duke was a zealous supporter of the Turf, and on occasion of the Goodwood Races threw open his ancestral halls with the magnificence and liberality of the olden time. He was adored by his tenantry, as well by the English in Sussex, to whose affections he had an hereditary right, as his Highland farmers, to whose management he had succeeded in right of his mother, on the Gordon estates in the north of Scotland.

When the Militia was called out in 1856, he accepted the command of the Sussex Militia, became again a gallant soldier, and, forsaking the ease and luxuries of his splendid halls, exhibited a pattern to his youngest officers for the regularity and assiduity with which he discharged his re-embraced military duties. A kind and affectionate husband and father, the Duke of Richmond was a pattern of every public and private virtue; and the memory will long live revered as one whose leading principle of action on every occasion was the public good, and who adorned the highest rank and the most exalted stations by the display of every quality which can attract admiration or command respect in any humble sphere.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

[Before Judge Kelly.]

The schooner *Sea Nymph*, of Dublin.

Dr. Elrington, on the part of Messrs. Ashton and Son, of London, moved the court that the cause shown by Hugh Dalzell to the order of the 20th of August be disallowed with costs, and that the said order be made absolute. That was an order made on that gentleman, as consignee of this Russian schooner, to amend a return which he had made in February last of the account of the freight of that vessel, and of the balance then in his hands, it having, in the affidavit on which the order was made by the court, been sworn that at the time of making that return he had a further sum within his control of £190, which he should have paid in with the balance required for his daughter's maintenance.

Rather than quietly submit to so iniquitous a sentence, Signor Bajocchi has since emigrated to America, and is publishing to the world the story of his sufferings and wrongs in the columns of every journal that would give it circulation.

On the point of departure, he received information (this time, at last, true) that his daughter was living at the Orphan Asylum of Sant Onofrio, founded by Prince Torlonia, to whom he immediately went, and in touching words, commended the unfortunate girl to his protection, declaring his readiness to leave a provision for her at his departure. His passport was already signed for Florence, when the Prince Torlonia himself informed him of a suit which was even then pending against him in the criminal court, for attempting to assassinate his daughter, as well as for other and, if possible, more heinous crimes, which, said his accusers, had rendered the removal of the girl from home by the excurate absolutely necessary.

At first the distracted father refused credence to this most horrible of all the machinations of his tonsured destroyers, but the testimony of the widow and daughter of a near friend of his own at length overcame his belief.

According to their statement, the trial had already been going on for some days, and they complained of the loss of time occasioned by their being summoned as witnesses. It appeared that the wretched girl herself had been examined before the court, but the principal accusers, as far as could be made out, were her spiritual directors. The widow and her daughter pledged themselves to the unfortunate Bajocchi, to give him full information respecting the tenor of their examination as witnesses. But when, on the day appointed for the purpose, he proceeded to their lodging, in company with a notary, to draw up a statement in legal form from their own lips, they, after many excuses and delays, refused to compromise themselves, as they said, by declaring anything except by order of the authorities. Among the papers now in my hands is the certificate of the notary who accompanied Bajocchi to the widow's lodging, and who attests the refusal of the two women to perform their promise.

The dismal story is done. The father, baffled, calumniated, ruined by his wily foes, and now, at times, almost disordered in mind by the sufferings he has endured, is now in Florence. His little patrimony is in the hands of the iniquitous executors of the so-called law; his degraded child, it is to be supposed, is still in the Orphan Asylum of Sant' Onofrio; and the Supreme Pontiff yet reigns over all, and this rule has just been set up again, by force of arms, in the province of Viterbo, nobly self-liberated a few weeks ago, while all true hearts look on in sorrowful dismay, as the citizens—a gloomy train of emigrants—go forth in stern silence from the ancient gates.

It is said that the French Emperor intends to use this Papal restoration as a means of proving to the world the utter hatefulness of the temporal sway of Rome. Let us hope it may be so. Yet, in truth, the new demonstration is hardly needed in Italy—whatever it be elsewhere—while such victims as this poor harassed soul, Wenceslao Bajocchi, have breath left to tell the tale of villany and despair. TH. T.

THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

It is with great regret that in our obituary for this week we have to record the death of the Duke of Richmond, who expired at the family mansion, in Portland-place, on Sunday afternoon, the 21st inst. The lamented deceased, Charles Gordon Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, in the peerage of England; Duke of Lennox, Earl of Darnley, and Baron Methuen of Tarbolton, in the peerage of Scotland; and also Duke d'Aubigny, in the peerage of France, was born in Whitehall Gardens on the 3rd of August, 1791, so that his grace was in his seventieth year.

In character this illustrious nobleman belonged to a class in a manner peculiar to Great Britain, and of which the inhabitants of other countries can scarcely form a conception. A gallant and enthusiastic soldier, the young Earl of March eagerly flew to the scene of danger in the Peninsula, and was repeatedly mentioned with high encomium in the despatches of the Duke of Wellington, with whom it was his good fortune to serve from his first landing in Spain, in April, 1809, to his final triumph at Waterloo six years afterwards. He was present in all the skirmishes, general actions, and sieges which took place during that period, including the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, the storming of Badajos, the battle of Salamanca and Vittoria, the first storming of San Sebastian, and the battles of the Pyrenees and of Orthes. In the last-named battle, having left the Duke of Wellington's staff in order to obtain a practical knowledge of regimental duty in the field, he served with the 1st battalion of his regiment, the 52nd Light Infantry, on which occasion he was severely wounded in the chest by a musket-ball, which he carries with him to his grave. During the campaign in the Netherlands he was Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Orange (the late King of the Netherlands), and was present with him at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. After the Prince of Orange was wounded at Waterloo, the Earl joined Wellington's staff as Aide-de-Camp, and remained with the illustrious Duke during the rest of the campaign. For his military services the deceased nobleman had received the silver war-medal and eight clasps; for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Orthes. We may add that it was mainly owing to his grace's strenuous advocacy of their claims in the House of Peers that the Peninsular veterans, both men and officers, obtained the decoration of the silver war-medal granted by her Majesty in 1847, under a General Order, which gave great satisfaction to those gallant veterans whose claims had been so long overlooked.

The return of peace closed to him that brilliant career of arms, but did not weaken his patriotic feelings by which it had been actuated. With equal ardour he turned to his various pacific duties which, as a peer, a lord lieutenant, and a great landholder, came in mature years to devolve upon him. By none were they ever discharged in a nobler way or in a more disinterested spirit. A devoted lover of his country, and in an especial manner a friend of the poor, he laboured assiduously in every capacity to advance the interests of the working classes, and to apply a remedy to what was proved to be prejudicial to their welfare. It was the strength and sincerity of this principle which affords the key to his whole conduct, and explains some particulars which at first sight appear inconsistencies.

The Duke had long been impressed with the belief, which few landed politicians now dispute, that the exclusion of the great manufacturing towns from representation in Parliament was an anomaly alike unjust and indefensible. When the Duke of Wellington, therefore, made his famous declaration against Reform in November, 1860, he separated, though with great regret, from the side in politics of his ancient companion in arms, and became a member of Earl Grey's Government, by which the Reform Bill was introduced and carried. His reason for doing so was to give their due weight and the means of being heard in the Legislature for their interests to those great hives of urban industry. But for this very reason, and in pursuance of the same principle, he detached himself from the Government when it became evident that the Reform Bill had unwittingly loaded the scale on the other side, and when it was proposed by the abolition of the Corn Laws to expose agricultural labour in this country to a competition which might prove fatal with the producers of grain in other countries where it could be raised at so much cheaper a rate. He did not dread this as likely to prove injurious to the pecuniary interests of the landlords; for he was too good a farmer not to know that great lands, especially since the railway system had so much facilitated internal communication, command high rents, and sometimes higher, than others. It was the fatal blow to *national independence* with which this change was fraught which excited his apprehensions. He agreed with Adam Smith and Malthus in thinking that independence is better than riches, and therefore that agriculture ought to be an exception to the rule of free-trade, and must ever be kept so if we would maintain a respectable position among nations. Whether his views were well founded may be judged by the fact that while rents have since the repeal of the Corn Laws not declined—on the contrary, in many places greatly increased—the nation has since that change come to depend for more than half its food on foreign States; and that the importation of grain, which for two years before this change was only 380,000 quarters a year, has now reached from 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 quarters annually.

Kindly and affectionate in his disposition, simple and at the same time highbred and courteous in his manners, the Duke of Richmond earned at once the respect and enthusiastic affection alike of those of his own rank with whom he associated, and of those in an inferior station to whom he was only known by his never-failing acts of patriotism and beneficence. No one graced the drawingrooms at Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace with higher manners, and displayed the Garter on a more worthy figure. None presided with more unaffected kindliness and sincere *bonhomie* at an agricultural meeting or a cattle show. He encouraged these on the principle which regulated his entire political conduct—that "*Noblesse oblige*," and that the strongest part of the obligation is to uphold agriculture, the foundation of independence and an indispensable security for national safety. For the same reason, the Duke was a zealous supporter of the Turf, and on occasion of the Goodwood Races threw open his ancestral halls with the magnificence and liberality of the olden time. He was adored by his tenantry, as well by the English in Sussex, to whose affections he had an hereditary right, as his Highland farmers, to whose management he had succeeded in right of his mother, on the Gordon estates in the north of Scotland.

When the Militia was called out in 1856, he accepted the command of the Sussex Militia, became again a gallant soldier, and, forsaking the ease and luxuries of his splendid halls, exhibited a pattern to his youngest officers for the regularity and assiduity with which he discharged his re-embraced military duties. A kind and affectionate husband and father, the Duke of Richmond was a pattern of every public and private virtue; and the memory will long live revered as one whose leading principle of action on every occasion was the public good, and who adorned the highest rank and the most exalted stations by the display of every quality which can attract admiration or command respect in any humble sphere.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

[Before Judge Kelly.]

The schooner *Sea Nymph*, of Dublin.

Dr. Elrington, on the part of Messrs. Ashton and Son, of London, moved the court that the cause shown by Hugh Dalzell to the order of the 20th of August be disallowed with costs, and that the said order be made absolute. That was an order made on that gentleman, as consignee of this Russian schooner, to amend a return which he had made in February last of the account of the freight of that vessel, and of the balance then in his hands, it having, in the affidavit on which the order was made by the court, been sworn that at the time of making that return he had a further sum within his control of £190, which he should have paid in with the balance required for his daughter's maintenance.

Dr. Townsend, in support of the cause shown, considered the affidavit of the consignee full and explicit. It admitted that the money had been in his hands, and that the payment of it in the manner alleged, was an usual one in the usual course of business. There was no doubt but that the consignee had made it before he was served with the conditional order, and at that time he was not amenable. It would be different had the act been done by him, after the order was made absolute.

The Court—The cause shown must be disallowed. The conditional order of the 20th of August last was obtained on the ground that the consignee had substantially and actually a sum of £150 in his hands of freight, which he should have paid into court with the remainder of the balance, from admitted and paid in by him in February last, but which, in the account of freight lodged with that balance, he took credit for, as a payment in cash to the master. The affidavit setting forth that ground, distinctly charged the consignee with having so acted. After his answer, I am inclined to think that the order having been made at that time that all the freight in hands should be brought in. To that charge no reply whatever has been given by the consignee in his answering affidavit; and yet, it is the turning point in the case. In that affidavit, he admits that the funds in court would be deficient for these purposes without the freight in his hands; he admits his knowledge that that freight was, in law, liable to be brought in, and he does not deny the charge, that, with a full knowledge of the law having been set in motion for its being so brought in, he had colourably paid them away in order to be technically prepared to defeat it; this is an undeniable evasion. There are other points in the affidavit susceptible of marked observation, but a reference to them, is not necessary. Let the order to bring in the sum of £150 be now made absolute, with costs.

Proctor for the consignee, Mr. Lee. Proctor for Ashlen & Son, Mr. Hamerton.

The Fortuna, of Riga.

On the motion of Mr. Lee, the petition in this case of Sampson, Mitchell, & Co., was fixed for hearing on Friday next.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Lord Chief Baron and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ball took their seats upon the bench yesterday morning at ten o'clock, when the following cases was proceeded with:—

THE MURDER CASE.

William Gill was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife on the 26th August last. The prisoner was pale, but looked calm and self-possessed, and kept his eye continually upon the jury.

The following gentlemen were sworn to try the case:—George Addy, Henry George Baily, Edward Barbour, John Barks, Patrick Ryan, John Hiskson, James Caldwell, Denis T. Murphy, Thomas Young, Samuel Watson, David Corbitt, and Henry Goone.

The prisoner, being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. He was defended by Mr. Curran, instructed by Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, junior.

Serjeant Lawson, Mr. Welsh, Q.C., Mr. Barry, Q.C., and Mr. Baytagh, appeared for the prosecution.

Serjeant Lawson stated the case as follows:—Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar stands indicted for the wilful murder of his own wife. The case is one of circumstantial evidence, and it is my intention to aid you, as far as I can, in the discharge of the painful duty cast upon you by narrating to you the facts and circumstances of it. I need not say that the crime with which the prisoner is charged is the highest known to the law, but the present case is peculiar, because the life with the taking of which he is charged was that which of all others he was bound most to defend. That circumstance invested the case with an amount of seriousness which requires us all to be deeply impressed with the duty imposed upon us. The prisoner and his wife lived together in the house No. 14, Ormond-street, and were the sole occupants of the front drawingroom, a model of which is now placed upon the table, and it will be my duty to direct your attention to the position of it. The prisoner was a weaver by trade, and there were a couple of looms in the room. The back drawingroom on the same landing was occupied by a family named Carey. The room under it or the front parlour was occupied by a Mrs. Egerton and her daughter, and the basement by Mrs. Connolly. On Saturday night, the 25th August, the prisoner Gill and his wife were in the room as usual, and the person who last saw Mrs. Gill alive found herself and her husband in their room on the evening. It was their habit, as is usual in houses of that kind, to lock the door on the inside, and it appears that in the morning the first person who called at the room found the door locked on the inside. The sole occupants of this room, as I have said, were the prisoner and the deceased woman. There was no solicited in it. They slept upon a sort of mattress or flock bed, which was placed upon the floor between the fire place and the door. It would be important for you to bear in mind the position of the room, and the circumstances connected with it. In the first place, it had three large windows looking into the street, and they had neither blinds nor curtains. The centre window was not usually opened, there being geraniums, or something else, in it. The learned serjeant, having then pointed out the position of the bed from the model, proceeded to say that the first person who called at Gill's room that morning was one Mary Geoghegan, a milk woman, who was in the habit of serving them with milk. She knocked at their door that Sunday morning a few minutes after seven o'clock; she had to knock three times before she was admitted. William Gill then came to the door; he must have known who it was that knocked; he was then in his shirt. It put his hand out with a tumbler in it, and took in the milk which witness poured into it. Nothing more occurred between them. Witness then went away, and he shut the door. In doing that, he might have come from the bed. It was utterly impossible for any one to have gone from the bed to the door without passing the foot of the bed, or any object near the fireplace. Mrs. Egerton and her daughter, who lived underneath, were alarmed about the same time, by the sound of something dropping like that of water on the floor, and having gone to see it, perceived that it was blood. It covered a considerable portion of the boarding, and the person must have been going on for a considerable time, because the pool of blood was larger than the round of a hat. This woman got up immediately, and called a Mrs. Connolly, who lived in the back parlour, and both went up to the room, and here, he should remark, that it was not

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Oct. 27, 1860.

The serious illness of the Dowager Empress of Russia has hastened the departure of the Sovereigns assembled at Warsaw. It has been reported that the result of their consultations has been to propose to Europe the meeting of a Congress; but well-informed people here do not rely much upon the truth of this report, as nothing really authentic has as yet been put to confirm it. To-day is the first day of Term here, and the Court of Cassation and other law courts have resumed their sittings. The judges attended a mass at eleven o'clock this morning, in the Sainte Chapelle, adjoining the Palais de Justice. The St. Chapelle is the most beautiful and by far the most interesting of the churches here. The sides are formed of stained glass windows, illustrating the entire history of the Bible. These windows were made in the days when the art of staining glass was at the height of its perfection, and the colouring is consequently very rich and beautiful. The exterior of the chapel, with its delicate spires, &c., is as worthy of admiration as the interior, which is not always the case with the churches of Paris. To-morrow the distribution of prizes gained at the shooting matches at Vincennes will take place at the Hotel de Ville. The Government have decided upon building new powder magazines in the environs of Cherbourg. A special commission has been appointed to select a site somewhere between the Fort des Flamands and the branch railway leading to the Arsenal; a capital position, as it is not visible from the sea. The members of the "Coast Defences Commission" sailed some days ago for the Isles d'Hyires, in order to examine and report upon the state of their defences. The discovery of a new and valuable silver mine at Casamarca, a province belonging to the Argentine Republic, has just been announced. In the new Opera House about to be erected on the Boulevards there is to be an electric telegraph office establishment. A line of communication is to be opened between the office of the Minister of State and that of the directors of the opera; also, one from the box-office to the principal hotels, to each of which a plan of the opera-house will, of course, be given, so that strangers will be enabled to secure their places without further trouble to themselves. A wire is likewise to be placed at the disposal of the prompter, to enable him to communicate to the actors and actresses the exact time they should make their appearance. This arrangement will obviate the necessity of their exposing themselves to cold by being obliged to stand often for a length of time in the coulisses, which, short of a barrack square, is the coldest place in the world.

There is rather a good poem on the opening of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, published in the *Moniteur*, said to be written by the Sheikh Ropahia of Cairo, who was sent to France in 1826 with a number of other young Egyptians to be educated.

A correspondent writing from Paris, on Saturday evening, says:—

The *Moniteur* gives a kind of contradiction to the note in the *Opinion Nationale* last night. It positively contradicts its "origin"—*i.e.*, that it does not proceed from the Austrian embassy; and pronounces the "data on which it is founded absolutely false," whatever that may mean.

The anticipation of an early outbreak of hostilities in Italy is not a little strengthened by the knowledge of the great preparations for a campaign making here and in Austria. One significant fact is mentioned—M. Charriere, the manufacturer of surgical instruments, has recently despatched an enormous quantity of ambulance *materiel* to Venice.

It is said that General Todleben, the defender of Sebastopol, has arrived at Gaeta, to undertake the defence of the place.

In military circles here people are talking of a violent scene between General de Goyon and Lamoriciere. A scene did take place, but there is a mistake as to the persons concerned. It was M. de Merode, not his brother-in-law, Lamoriciere, who reproached Goyon with the treachery which had given up the Papal army to the tender mercies of the Sardinians.

Five hundred of the late Irish brigade passed through Paris on Thursday night on their way to Havre. I can say nothing for their fighting qualities; but they struck me as fine manly-looking fellows, with abundance of beard and great breadth of shoulders, and in appearance the very ideal of a soldier. A large crowd attended them up to the railway station, but no cry or manifestation of opinion whatever was indulged in.

ITALY.

The *Espero* of Turin announces that King Victor Emmanuel has ordered the conscription of the class of young men born in 1840 to be immediately proceeded with.

A letter from Naples of the 20th says:—

"The official journal still has its columns crowded with decrees. I will call your attention to one only—that which removes Captain Angiussola from the Ministry of Marine and puts the whole fleet under the orders of Admiral Persano. As a reward for services rendered (he went over to the patriots with the Veloce), Captain Angiussola is promoted to the rank of rear-admiral."

"The *Nat onale* of Naples announces the arrest, in that city, of a Sicilian named Antonio Lorso, an invalided sergeant, who owned that he came from Capua for the purpose of provoking a Royalist rising in the province of Salerno. This man is reported to have given the names of a number of persons with whom he was to communicate after making himself known by means of a password.

The *Perugia Gazette* states that emigration from Viterbo continues on so large a scale that even the clerical party are frightened at the magnitude of the demonstration. The following address to the Emperor of the French has been signed by the emigrants:—

"Sire,—We have left our native town, the roof of our fathers, our wives and children, in order not to have the grief of witnessing the restoration of priestly misgovernment by the flag of Solferino. We have left the pleasures of domestic life, and our work, our trade, our industry, at the sufferings and tears of exile in order to prove to you that we also wish to be free citizens of a great nation. We have thus, on leaving, given our vote to the constitutional monarchy of the House of Savoy, to the generous Sovereign who, to restore moral order amongst us, has braved the ire of diplomacy. We will follow him everywhere! Let Europe know that, having left our native place we will sacrifice even our lives for the delivery of Italy. Sire! we know the efforts and the calumnies of the priests, our complaints, from reaching you. Our enemies dare to say that we have applauded the return of the hated Government. Do not believe them, sire; they are endeavouring to deceive you. Believe us, who love in you the ally of our King, and the generous soldier who exposed his life to free us from the foreign yoke. Italy is not ungrateful, sire; it is those to whom your troops have restored our unfortunate province who profess ingratitude towards you."

A Turin letter of the 24th in the *Debat* says—

"Our Government has just taken the preliminary steps for organising the police service at Naples. You know that Piedmont some time ago oraganised in the old provinces of the kingdom several corps of horse and foot gendarmerie on the French system, and gave them the designation of carbiniers. After the annexation of Lombardy and Central Italy, the effective of this arm was tripled, and though the institution has only been some months in operation in those provinces, excellent results have already attended its introduction. The city of Naples, since the accession of the Spinelli Ministry, and especially since Garibaldi's entrance, has had no police. The service of public safety was then left to the National Guard, and is so still. It was most urgent to establish a regular administration to afford efficient protection to the lives and property of the citizens. It has, therefore, been decided to send 2000 carbiniers, and Colonel Negri, who promoted to the rank of general, will organise this corps in the South of Italy. This measure was so urgently called for by circumstances, and by the municipality of Naples itself, that the Sardinian Government could not even wait the result of the plebiscitum before acting in the matter. Our Government is also most anxious about the re-constitution of the Neapolitan navy. Of the crews, scarcely any but the officers remain, most of the sailors having taken advantage of the occasion to return home, or obtain higher pay in the merchant service. It is most important to supply this deficiency, and how it shall be accomplished is a problem which our Minister of Marine is doing his best to solve. It is no simple task, as, after all, the efforts made lately at Genoa, not more than 200 sailors have been found. The affair is, however, very pressing, as it is of the utmost importance that the Neapolitan navy should be restored to a state of efficiency before the end of November."

Another letter from Turin says:—

"Count Cavour, who acts as Minister of War *ad interim*, during the absence of General Fanti, is devoting his immense activity to the business of that department. He yesterday visited the arsenal, and no branch of the service escaped his notice. The return of M. Ratazzi to office is again talked of, but the remodelling of the Ministry, which circumstances render necessary, will not take place until the King shall be at Naples, and Southern Italy organised. It is not impossible that the count may himself go to that capital with the deputations charged to present to the King the addresses of the Two Chambers. M. de Montezemolo, the new Governor of Sicily, is about to leave this city, accompanied by the principal Sicilian emigrants, MM. Latarina, Corvaya, and others, who will assist him with their intelligence in organising the country, and where they will themselves fill important posts. M. Mordini resigns himself with a good grace; he has had the right of citizenship conferred on him at Palermo. The new governor goes first to Naples, where he will take the orders of the King.

The *Patrie* publishes the following letter from Gaeta:—

"The Minister of Police of Garibaldi, having heard that considerable sums had been accumulated by the princes of the House of Bourbon to the prejudice of the people, adopted measures to procure their restitution to the State. The official report on the subject particularly alludes to the transfer of 2 rentes, amounting, one to 184,000 ducats (afr. 39c. each), and the other to 317,000, the annual produce of the monasts and private savings of the Royal house, and estimates the capital of them as 11,000,000 of ducats. But the bigger of these rentes represents the inheritance left by Ferdinand II. to his 10 children, and to the poor, the fruit of the savings of 30 years by the late King. As to the latter, of 317,000 ducats, it is composed, for the most part, of the majorats and dowries of the princes and princesses of the Royal family, majorats constituted in virtue of the old laws of the country. This important sum represented savings made in favour of orphans, and devoted to the wants of their infants. There is, in fact, only 5,415 ducats belonging to the King, savings of the civil list which he received as hereditary prince, and 67,000 ducats of interests and compound interest for 23 years, arising from the inheritance of his mother, the Princess of Savoy. This dowry of the Princess Maria Christina, established by a treaty with Sardinia, is therefore the inheritance of Francis II., her only son, and it is a decree of Garibaldi which has confiscated it. Francis II made the sacrifice of this sum on the day when he refused to sell his rentes and invest them abroad; and, moreover, whatever may have been said on the subject, it is but just to declare that his Majesty refused to take out of the country any of the property which was in his possession."

The ancient laws of the kingdom of Naples contain no enactment whatever relative to the children of the Royal family. When Ferdinand II. found that his children were becoming numerous, he published of his own authority, in 1836, a decree constituting a majorat of 590,000 ducats, taken from the State treasury, for each child then existing or to be born, which sum was to increase by the annual interest until the child became of age. As to the savings of the late King, the Court of Naples never had a civil list, properly so called, but drew its income from the customs receipts and the surplus of the different budgets at the end of the year. Any person who desires more ample information on the subject can consult the work published in 1834 by the Marquis Gualterio, on "The Last Italian Revolution," and the economic writings of Scialoja.

The *Opinione* of Turin, in alluding to the proposed convocation of a congress, observes that Italy must desire her new position to receive the sanction of the other Powers, but that the attitude of Austria is by no means favourable to the meeting of a congress, and that if the intelligence received from Vienna is to be credited, the Austrian Government has declared its aversion to a congress probably because a congress could not refuse its sanction to an accomplished fact which consolidates the political order of Europe.

AUSTRIA.

A correspondent writing from Vienna, on the 23rd of October, informs us:—

The publication of the new constitutions for the various countries under the sway of the Imperial House of Hapsburg has given very general satisfaction. Every body here is persuaded that the Imperial programme will be sincerely executed by the Government without any *arriere pensee*. No doubt whatever is entertained on this point in the elevated circles of the Magyar aristocracy. It will not be possible now for Austria to draw back, or to remain stationary; she must advance in the Liberal path on which she has entered, otherwise she will bring innumerable evils on her head, which may result in a general insurrection, such as was on the point of breaking out lately in Hungary. Thus everything that has been alleged by certain organs of the foreign press doubting the sincerity of the Imperial Government in the liberal execution of the new programme may be treated as malevolent insinuations put forth with the design of weakening the just confidence of the public in the good faith of the Emperor.

It is in the same spirit that these foreign journals, led into error by their correspondents at Vienna, several times announced the dismissal of the Minister of Police, from 200 to 300 Hungarians were simultaneously arrested at the commencement of this month in Pesth and other localities, and conveyed to the fortress of Josephstadt, in Bohemia, there to be immured, as a measure of precaution. According to authentic information I am enabled to assure you that the number of persons sent to Josephstat did not exceed 20 instead of 300, and that they enjoyed perfect liberty in that place. I further learn that an order has just been issued by which they are permitted to return to their homes in Hungary, although several of them labour under criminal charges for having introduced into Hungary certain writings and printed works, having for object to excite the people to insurrection, as in 1848. Public affairs have now assumed a different aspect to what they were before the 20th, and the Government will no longer be compelled to resort to measures of rigour to secure public tranquillity and uphold its authority in Hungary.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Bucharest in the *Siecle* says:—

"There is a very sensible improvement in the political situation of this country. At the same time its influence increased beyond the frontiers, agitation at home is calming down. Parties which only a short time ago were so hostile to each other have laid aside their violence, and if peace has not been concluded, there is at least a truce. The visit of the Prince to Constantinople is the great object of pre-occupation. All eyes are turned towards the Turkish capital, and the return of the Prince is anxiously looked for, in order that the result of the negociations which he is to carry on with the Porte and with the ambassadors for the guaranteeing Powers may be known. The question of the investiture was only the protext of the visit; something more than a vain ceremonial is in view—viz., to constitute Roumania; or in in other words, to unite all the scattered members of the Romania family. That country to be completed has also its Venetia to conquer, which for us is the Bukowina, Transylvania, and the Banat incorporated with Austria, and which contain more than four millions of Roumenians. We must, however, know how to wait.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 17th says:—

"Within the last few days Prince Alexander John has visited all the representatives of foreign powers residing here, and dined at the English embassy at Therapia. Mehemet Kubrisli Pacha, the Grand Vizier, paid him an official visit, and the prince was invited two evenings back, by the Sultan to attend a performance at the Imperial theatre in the palace of Dolma Backtche."

HUNGARY.

With the exception of the *Austrian Gazette*, which has always defended the absolute unity of the empire, and which has published a somewhat doleful article on the late ordinances, the other organs of the Vienna press are rather favourable to the new edicts. *Wanderer*, which some time ago insisted on the re-establishment of the Hungarian constitution, only expresses the regret that the new decrees contain nothing relating to the press—nothing to show that it is likely to enjoy liberty regulated by reasonable laws. The *Presse*, which is a partisan of unity, sees in the legislative rights reserved to the Council of the Empire the means of avoiding the inconveniences resulting from the provisional divisions. It wishes to see the citizens of the non-Hungaarian countries make use of the rights conceded to them to obtain liberal institutions, and the same rights as Hungary. According to the *Ost Deutsche Post* it is impossible to deny that the new constitution is a real progress and an advance towards a better system. It felicitates Hungary on the institutions which she has received, and regrets not being able to do as much for the other provinces of the Crown, the provincial regulations of which are not known. It hopes that the Government and representatives of the Provincial States will soon see the necessity of a representation concentrated in the capital.

General Benedek published at Pesth, under date of the 21st, the following address to the populations of Hungary:—

"At the moment of terminating my task, and giving up the provisional direction of the country, I am happy to announce before leaving my native land, to announce to my countrymen the paternal intention of his Apostolic Majesty. I now publish the Imperial resolutions. The wishes of the country are accomplished. His apostolic Majesty has deigned to order the re-establishment of constitutional and legal institutions. It is my firm conviction that this paternal and magnanimous act of our most gracious master will be everywhere received with gratitude